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BUILDING ACCOUNTS OF THE PROPYLAEA

ROMAN REMAINS AT VELLETRI

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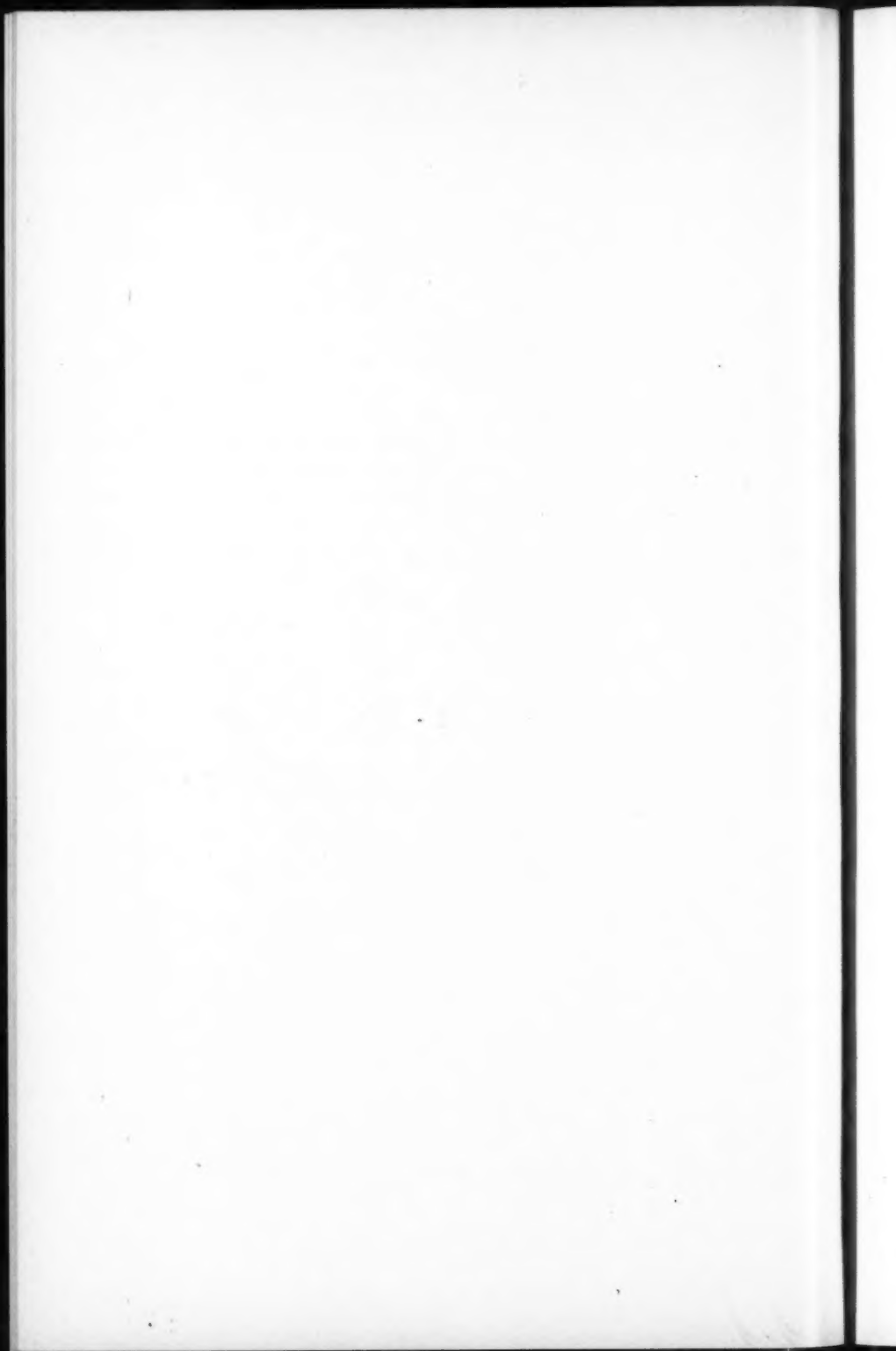
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GREEK INSCRIPTIONS FROM SARDES III¹

HONORIFIC INSCRIPTIONS

(b) To Priestesses of Artemis

THE following texts resemble those dedicated to priestesses of Athena at Pergamum (*Ins. v. Perg.* Nos. 489-525) and similarly commemorate women who had filled the highest post in the city's chief sanctuary. Their main interest lies in the fact that each priestess of Artemis bears the non-Greek official title of *kauēis*. We first present all the texts, and then briefly discuss (1) this novel title; (2) the data bearing on the cult of the Sardinian goddess. The slabs Nos. 4 and 5, evidently from the facing of a wall, and the shaft No. 6 were found in March, 1911, about 4 metres below the surface, near the bottom of a short flight of marble steps extending parallel to the northwest anta westward, within the north peristyle, and at points 10 to 12 metres east of the west front of the temple of Artemis. This position suggested the probability: (1) that the two slabs, with several similar uninscribed slabs found near them, belonged to the low wall, about ten metres long, which seems to have masked the steps on the north side of the temple; (2) that the shaft had stood in or near the north peristyle, and, in view of its great weight, probably not far from where it was unearthed. The re-used slab No. 7 was found in June, 1911, in a position like that of Nos. 4 and 5, and at the same level — but under much deeper soil — on the south side of the temple, 12 metres west of the east front. It may have belonged to the facing of the south wall, but the fact of its having served as a door-sill makes its original site conjectural. That site, no doubt, resembled those of slabs 4 and 5.

4. Rectangular slab of bluish marble, finished smoothly at

¹ No. I was published in *A.J.A.* XVI, 1912, pp. 11-82; No. II, *ibid.* XVII, 1913, pp. 29-52.

top and to right, more roughly to left, and at bottom, where it is badly chipped. On right side fine bearing edge. Height, 0.56 m.; length, 0.80 m.; thickness, 0.29 m.; height of letters (col. 1), 0.011 to 0.024 m.; (col. 2), 0.023 to 0.033 m. Date, late first or early second century A.D. Inv. A. 14.



FIGURE 1. — GREEK INSCRIPTION FROM SARDES.

COLUMN 1

ὁ δῆμος ἐτείμησεν
Μελιτίνην Θεογένους,
καθεὶν, ἱερατεύσασαν
ἀξίως τῆς θεοῦ.

COLUMN 2

ἡ βο[υλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἐτείμησεν
Φλ[αβίαν nomen: patris nomen
ειν[patris nomen
θυγ[ατέρα cognomen καθεὶν ἱερα-
5 τεύσασαν ἀξίως τῆς θεοῦ.

(1) "The People honored Melitine, Theogenes' daughter, the *kaueis*, for having served as priestess in a manner worthy of the goddess."

(2) Same formula. The priestess' praenomen "Flavia" is certain.

Col. 1, line 2. Μελιτίνη, sometimes contracted to Μελ-τίνη, is a name common in Lydia, and was that of a Lydian town (*C.I.G.* 3473; K.P. I and II, *index*; Sterrett, *Pap. Am. Sch.* II, p. 24; *Museion*, III, 1879-1880, pp. 127, 147, 168, 169). Θεογένης also occurs in Lydia (K.P. I, No. 71; II, No. 254).

Line 4. Cf. ἀξίως τῆς θεοῦ with ἱερασαμένην in *Ins. v. Perg.*, No. 521.

Col. 2, line 2. The priestess' name, ΦΛ[αβία, and the script date this inscription not earlier than the end of the first century A.D.

Line 3. Her father's name was doubtless some name such as Πανλ]εῖν[ου or Κατυλλ]εῖν[ου. Κυρ]εῖν[α is an improbable restoration, since in a patronymic the tribe was usually omitted. The father's name may have been followed by his patronymic, or by some title, like that of ἀγορανόμος in No. 7, col. 1.

Line 4. The priestess' cognomen, which had about six letters, was perhaps some common one, such as Ἀμμιον.

5. Marble slab similar to No. 4 in color and finish of surface. Height, 0.60 m.; length, 1.31 m.; thickness, 0.22 m. Height of letters (col. 1), 0.017 to 0.023 m.; (col. 2), 0.023 to 0.026 m. The text of col. 2, lines 4 and 5, perfect when excavated, is now somewhat injured by unavoidable flaking, due to the drying of the slab.

Date (col. 1), 127 A.D. Inv. A. 16.

COLUMN 1

ἡ βουλὴ κα[ὶ ὁ δῆμ]ος ἐτείμησεν
Κλ. Πώλλαν Κυιν[τί]λλαν, κανεῖν, ἱε-
ρατεύσασαν τῆς θεοῦ κοσμίως,
καὶ παρασχομένην πάντα ἱεροπρα-
8 πῶς καὶ πολυτελῶς, καὶ ἀναστρα-
φείσαν πρὸς τε τὴν θεὸν εὐσεβῶς
καὶ πρὸς τὴν κατοικίαν φιλοτεί-
μος, καὶ τὰς ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐπιτε-
λουμένας κατὰ μῆνα δημοτελεῖς
10 θυσίας ἐπιτελέσασαν ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων
ἐκτενῶς, Στερτινίῳ Κουάρτῳ ἀν-
θυπάτῳ.

COLUMN 2

[ἡ βουλὴ] καὶ
ὁ δῆμος ἐτείμησεν καὶ ἀνέ-
θηκεν Ἀπφίον Δημητρίον
θυγατέρα, κανεῖν, τὴν ἱέρει-
8 αν τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος.

(1) "The Council and People honored Claudia Polla Quintilla, the *kaueis*, for having served with dignity as priestess of the goddess; for having provided all things needful with due devotion and munificence; for having displayed reverence to the goddess and public spirit towards the community; and for having zealously performed at her own cost the public sacrifices performed each month by the city; in the year when Stertinus Quartus was proconsul."

(2) "The Council and People honored and erected a statue of



FIGURE 2. — GREEK INSCRIPTION FROM SARDES.

Apphion, Demetrius' daughter, the *kaueis*, the priestess of Artemis."

Col. 1, line 2. This priestess, like the others, cannot be identified with any one already known. Her name Πῶλλα is fairly common, in Lydia (K.P. I, No. 119; II, No. 247; *Mouseion*, V, 1885-1886, p. 73), as at Magnesia-ad-Maeandrum (*Ins. von Magn.*, *index*). The name was sometimes spelled Πῶλα (Le Bas-Wadd. 1155), or Παῦλα (*Ath. Mitt.* XXXV, 1910, p. 177), and at Pergamum, as here, we find Κλ]αυδία Παῦλλα (*Ins. v. Perg.* 511); cf. the French equivalents Pol and Paul.

Lines 4-5. παρασχομένην πάντα κτλ. Same phrase in No. 6. The priestesses were evidently expected to support, in part at least, the expenses of the cult, but the gift of the sacrifices mentioned in ll. 8-11 seems to have been an extra act of munificence on the part of this particular woman.

Lines 6-8. εὔσεβῶς . . . φιλοτείμως. This distinction between behavior in religious matters and that in secular was a favorite one; cf. *C.I.G.* 3459 (of a Sardian priestess of Artemis) εὔσεβῶς μὲν . . . μεγαλοπρεπῶς δὲ καὶ πλουσίως; *B.C.H.* XI, 1887, pp. 375, 384: ἱερατεύσαντες εὔσεβῶς μὲν πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς . . . φιλοτείμως δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους; also *B.C.H.* XXVIII, 1904, pp. 22, 33, 42, 44, 49, 51, 238, 241, 247; *Jb. f. cl. Phil.* Suppl. XVIII, 1892, p. 224.

Lines 8-10. τὰς . . . κατὰ μῆνα δημοτελεῖς θυσίας. These sacrifices may have been connected with monthly market-days, like the κατὰ μῆνας συντελουμένας θυσίας of *O. G. I.* No. 262, l. 10 (near Apameia). Cf. *C.I.G.* 3493, 9; *B.C.H.* XI, 1887, p. 460: θυσίας τῷ θεῷ δημοτελεῖς (Thyatira); and of priests, δημοτελεῖς ἱερεῖς; Paton-Hicks, *Ins. of Cos*, No. 34, l. 46; No. 383, l. 16. On difference between δημοτελής and δημοτικός see Hesych. *s.v.*; on δημοτελής cf. also Hoffmann, *Dial.* II, p. 94, l. 44; *Ath. Mitt.* XXIV, 1899, p. 218, No. 45, l. 12; *Dem. Ag. Meidias* 53; *Her.* VI, 57.

Line 11. Stertinius Quartus was proconsul of Asia in 126-127 A.D. (cf. *B.C.H.* XI, 1887, pp. 111, 119; where read Κουάρ[τωι for Κουαρ[τίνω and Quartus for Quartinius; cf. Chapot, *La prov. rom. proc. d'Asie*, p. 317; *Prosopogr. imp. Rom.* III, p. 273). The duration of the priestess' term of service is not known. The choice being limited to women of wealth (see above, lines 4-5,

and *πλουσίως* : *C.I.G.* 3459), these priestesses were sometimes no doubt chosen for more than one term, like the women *stephanophoroi* at Aphrodisias, one of whom served 16 years (*R. Et. Gr.* XIX, 1906, pp. 223, 276). Lydian inscriptions are often dated by the year of the proconsul, whose name is, as here, in the dative (*B.C.H.* XI, 1887, pp. 98, 99; XIV, 1890, p. 622; K.P. I, p. 68; *Am. J. Phil.* XXXI, 1910, p. 403; Head, *Hist. Num.*² p. 554). This is simply one instance of the use, which became general under the Roman régime, of the Greek dative to render the Latin ablative, as in *Κυρλίνα* for *Quirina* (*tribu*). Occasionally by mistake the Greek absolute form (genitive) is combined with the Latin (ablative, represented by dative); e.g. *ἀνθυπάτου Σιλβάνω* (*B.C.H.* XI, 1887, pp. 445, 446; verified in 1912).

Col. 2, lines 2-3. *ἀνέθηκεν*. This word implies that besides the usual *τιμή* conferred by decree—that is, probably, leave to engrave the record on the temple-wall, or to erect a stele or statue—this priestess received the rarer distinction of a statue or bust erected at public expense (see note on No. 2, *A.J.A.* XVII, 1913, pp. 29 f.).

Line 3. *Ἀπφιον* (sometimes spelled *Ἀφφιον* or *Ἀφιον*) is a name common in Lydia (K.P. I and II, *indices*; *B.C.H.* XI, 1887, p. 470; at Sardes, No. 6 below, and *C.I.G.* 3469). So also is *Δημήτριος* (K.P. I and II, *index*), though at Sardes this seems to be its first appearance.

Lines 4-5. *τὴν ἱέρειαν* . . . The article shows that at this temple, as at those of Ephesus (*Ins. Br. Mus.* III, 2, p. 85, and No. 481, l. 162) and Magnesia-ad-Maeandrum (*Ins. v. Magnesia*, No. 98 and index), there was a chief priestess distinctively called *ἡ ἱέρεια τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος*, who was the same as “the *kauēis*.” The addition of the Greek *τὴν ἱέρειαν* . . . suggests that the native term *kauēis* was no longer generally understood.

6. Pedestal-shaft of bluish-white marble. Height, 1.79 m.; width at top, 0.48 m., at bottom, 0.51 m.; thickness at top, 0.48 m., at bottom, 0.50 m. The pedestal—which closely resembles one from Pergamum of 102-114 A.D. (*Ath. Mitt.* XXXII, 1907, p. 332)—was composed of this shaft, of the moulded base (0.31 m. high) found near by, which exactly fits it, and of a capstone probably similar to the one now in use

(0.33 m. high). The present capstone, having a neck 2 cm. narrower and 2 cm. less thick than the top of the shaft, can hardly have originally belonged to this shaft near which it was found. The total height of the pedestal was about 2.43 m. (Fig. 3). The ornate letters, 0.02 to 0.026 m. in height, are admirably cut, and framed within a border formed by a line incised parallel to, and 0.02 m. within, the edges of the inscribed face. The text occupies only the upper fifth of this face. A similar incised border is on the right and left sides, but not on the back of the shaft; all four of its faces are smoothly finished. Date, late first or early second century A.D. Inv. A. 15.

ὁ δῆμος
 ἐτίμησεν Ἀπφίον
 Μενάνδρου Λεχίτα Σε-
 κούνδαν, καθεὶν, ἱερα-
 ῖς τεύσασαν καὶ παρα-
 σχομένην πάντα ἱε-
 ροπρεπῶς καὶ πολυτε-
 λῶς ἀξίως τῆς θεοῦ.

"The People honored Apphion Secunda, daughter of Menander Lechitas, the *kaueis*, for having served as priestess and provided all things needful with due devotion and munificence, in a manner worthy of the goddess."

It is remarkable that, in the case of this priestess, we have not only the usual record of the decree carved on a temple-slab (cf. next inscription, No. 7, col. 2), but also this duplicate record engraved on the memorial to her, authorized by that very decree.



FIGURE 3. — INSCRIBED PED-
 ESTAL FROM SARDES.

Lines 2-4. Ἀπφιον Σεκούνδαν. Both names are found in Lydia. On Ἀπφιον see above; on Σεκούνδα, cf. K.P. I, No. 167; II, No. 154.

Line 3. Μενάνδρον Λεχίτα. We regard this as a double name; see five instances of such double names in *Ins. v. Perg.* 485 and Fränkel's note. But there is a possibility that Λεχίτας was the priestess' grandfather. Μενάνδρος is common in Lydia (Arr. *Anab.* III, 6, 8; VII, 23, 1; K.P. I and II, *indices*); but



FIGURE 4. — INSCRIPTION ON PEDESTAL.

this is the first appearance there of Λεχίτας, which occurs in Phrygia (cf. Ramsay, *C.B.* I, p. 143, No. 31; gen. Λεχίτου). Probably cognate are the name Λαχήτας in Thrace (Cagnat, *Ins. gr. ad res rom. pert.* I, No. 1502, Λαχήτα); the woman's name Λεχώ (*I.G.* II, 989, l. 12; *S.G.D.I.* 4534 b; 4583; Wide, *Lak. Culte*, p. 201; Bechtel, *Att. Frauennamen*, p. 72; Sittig, *De nom. theophoris*, p. 68); the epithet of Zeus in Arcadia, Λεχεάτης (Paus. VIII, 26. 6); and the epithet of Artemis λοχία at Pergamum and elsewhere (*Ins. v. Perg.* 311; Eur. *I.T.* 1097; *Suppl.* 958). The addition of the grandfather's name would have been not unusual, and is possible here because τοῦ is

sometimes omitted. Cf. ἐπὶ στεφανηφόρου Ἀττάλου Ἀδράστου τοῦ Νεικοτείου, Le Bas. Wadd., No. 1639; cf. *A.J.A.* XVI, 1912, p. 40. For omission of τοῦ cf. references in *Ath. Mitt.* XXXVIII, 1913, p. 52.

7. Marble slab, similar to Nos. 4 and 5, but with surface worn by use. Height, 0.55 m.; of part inscribed, 0.12 m.; length, 1.08 m.; thickness of inscribed part, 0.15 m.; of lower part, cut away probably to make door-sill, 0.13 m. Rectangular hole, 0.015 m. deep, sunk at each end of inscribed surface; that to left, 0.03 m. square, that to right, 0.045 m. × 0.03 m.; oblong hole for door-bolt in centre of lower part, and round holes, apparently for pivots of door, in both upper corners of lower part. Height of letters: col. 1, 0.012 m. to 0.019 m.; col. 2, 0.015 m. to 0.022 m. Space 0.03 m. wide in col. 2, l. 1, between Σ and Ε of third word, due perhaps to clamp formerly overlapping edge of slab. Below col. 1 faint traces of fourth line of script. Date, the same as that of No. 6. Inv. A. 52.

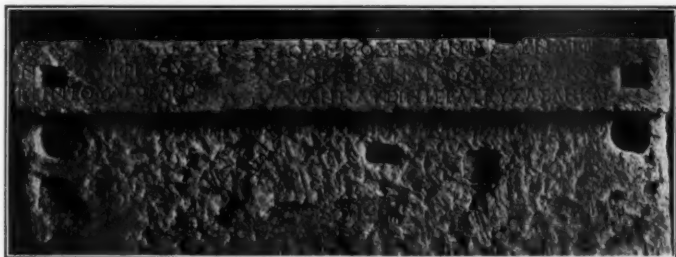


FIGURE 5. — GREEK INSCRIPTION FROM SARDES.

COLUMN 1

ὁ δῆμος ἐ[τείμη]σεν Με-
λιτίνην [Μνη?]σιφίλου
Πολυκ? or Φιλοκ?]τή(ν)του ἀγορανό-
[μου, κανειν, ιερατεύσασαν κτλ.]

COLUMN 2

ὁ δῆμος ἐτείμησεν Ἀπι-
ον Μενάνδρου Λεχίτα Σεκοῦν-
δαν, κανειν, ιερατεύσασαν καὶ
[παρασχρένην πάντα κτλ.]

Col. 1, lines 1-2. The two first letters and the last being certain, Με[λιτίνην] seems the most probable restoration. Some word like Τιμα]σιφίλου or Μνη]σιφίλου is also likely, as filling the gap better than [Πα]σιφίλου. Ὀνη]σιφίλου, Χαρ]σιφίλου, Γνω]σιφίλου, Ναυ]σιφίλου would also be possible. There is

space for four letters, though there may have been only three.

Line 3. First letter T, then two upright strokes of H, remaining letters clear. Though a restoration such as *κασιγνή]-την τοῦ ἀγορανό[μου* would best agree with the text, a patronymic is so much more usual, that either the N or the second T of *τηντου* seems likely to be a stone-cutter's mistake. In lieu of the name above suggested one might read *Καλ-λίσ]-τήν(τ)ου* or the like.

Col. 2 obviously had the precise text of No. 6.

KATEIN

This word though non-Greek was doubtless declined in the Greek way. On the analogy of names in *-εις* (e.g. *Ἄττειν*, *O. G. I.* 541; *Ἀρτεμείν*, Petersen, *Reisen*, II, No. 193¹) we may infer that it is the accusative of *καweis* meaning "priestess." Since women's names in *-εις* or *-ις*² have masculine forms in *-ης* (cf. *Ἀρτεμείς* or *-μῖς*, masc. *-μῆς*; *Εὐτυχίς*, masc. *-χῆς*; *Χρυσίς*, masc. *-σῆς*, etc.), this noun *καweis* = priestess leads us to expect a masculine equivalent *καῆς* = priest. And thus the new texts explain a word hitherto misunderstood in the first line of Hipponax, fr. 2, which earlier editions give as follows (cf. Welcker, *Hipp. fragm.* 1817, p. 28; Bergk, *Poet. Lyr. Gr.*² 1853, p. 589):³

Κίκων δ' ὁ πανδάλητος ἄμμορος καύης.

καύης (see Bergk's notes) was the reading of the MS. used by Tzetzes, who cited the passage to show how priests, etc., used to go bearing laurel wrapped with fillets, or wearing wreaths of laurel (*ἦν—sc. δάφνην—οἱ ἱερεῖς τοῦ ἡλίου ἦτοι μάντις καὶ μάγοι . . . στεφανούμενοι ἐπορεύοντο, καθὼς δηλοῖ καὶ Ἰππῶναξ κτλ.*). So the translation "Cicon⁴ the . . . priest" agrees per-

¹ Wrongly accented there, as in many epigraphical texts. For correct accent on *Ἀρτεμῖς* or *-μῖς* cf. commentaries on Herondas, VI, 87, 94; *Rh. Mus.* XLVIII, 1893, pp. 253 f.

² Not two forms, but one with variant spellings, as in the name *Χαρίσιος* for *Χαρίσιος*, *C. I. G.* 4721, and elsewhere.

³ Fick, *Bezz. Beitr.* XIII, 1888, p. 197, reads, . . . *ἡμορος καύης*, a passage in which Sir W. M. Ramsay first pointed out to us the significance of *καύης*.

⁴ *Κίκων*, here used as a proper name, means literally "the Ciconian," i.e. one of the *Κίκονες*, a people of Thrace. It was probably a nickname, either

fectly with the point which Tzetzes wished to illustrate. Owing, however, to the gloss *λάρος* (= gull), *καύης* has in later editions (e.g. *Poet. Lyr. Gr.*⁴ 1882, II, p. 461) been changed to *καύηξ* (= *κήξ*, the common term; cf. Boraston, *J.H.S.* XXXI, 1911, pp. 217, 241) which gives no point to the passage. Since the meaning of *καυεις* at Sardes is now almost beyond doubt and Hipponax may well here, as in fr. 1 ('Ερμῇ κυνάγχα, Μηροιστὶ Κανδαῦλα) and elsewhere (cf. *πάλμυς* in Bergk, *Poet. Lyr. Gr.*⁴ II, p. 460, fr. 1; p. 467, fr. 15; p. 472, frs. 30 A, B; cf. *μανλιστήριον*, *ibid.* p. 498, fr. 126, and Hesychius s.v.), have used a term peculiar to Lydia, we may take *καυης* (= priest) as established in this fragment. While our inscriptions thus carry this word back to its Lydian source, the line from Hipponax, written about the middle of the sixth century B.C., warrants us in regarding *καυεις* as current in Lydia before the Persian conquest. Whence *καυεις* was derived is a question to which, with our present limited knowledge as to the early history of Asia Minor, no complete answer can yet be given. This term, which in 127 A.D. (cf. No. 5, above) had clung to the cult of Artemis for nearly seven centuries, may have originated long before the settlement at Sardes of Lydians or Maeonians and may have been as alien to them as it was to the Greeks. Much light on the problem is certain to be thrown by the study which Professor E. Littmann is now making of the fine inscriptions in Lydian script¹ found at Sardes in 1911-1912. While not here attempting a final solution, we subjoin the following data which students of derivation may find useful.

(1) The Sardian titles and that in Hipponax are possibly related to those of the *κόλης* or *κόης*,² priest of the Cabiri at

popular or coined by Hipponax, for an Orphic priest, since Orpheus was himself a Ciconian; cf. Diod. V, 77: (of secret mysteries) *ἐν Θράκη ἐν τοῖς Κίκοσι, ὅθεν ὁ καταδείξας Ὀρφεὺς ἦν* . . . ; Strabo, VII, fr. 18: *ἐνναῦθα τὸν Ὀρφέα διατρέψαι φησι τὸν Κίκοισι, ἀνδρα γόητα* . . .

¹ Cf. Third Report *A.J.A.* XVI, 1912, pp. 477 f. The Lydian word *kaues* or *kafes* occurs in three of these texts, and *kauek* or *kafeκ* in a 15-line inscription, found *in situ* near the temple. In each case *kaues* and *kauek* (probably meaning "and the *kaues*") appear in close connection with a masculine proper name. Professor Littmann considers it probable that *kaues* = "priest."

² The Greek *γόςης* is better derived from this word than in the current fashion (according to which it originally meant "a howler"!); cf. the Strabo passage

Samothrace (Hesych.), of the *κατάρχης*, their priest at Didyma near Miletus (*C.I.G.* 2880-2882, Wiegand, *Siebenter Bericht*, 1911, p. 66), of the *Κάβαρνοι*, priests of Demeter at Paros (Steph. Byz. *s.v.* Πάρος; *I.G.* XII, V, 1, No. 292, l. 3), and to the name of the *Κάβειροι*, who, worshipped with the Great Mother at Pergamum (Preller-Robert, *Gr. Myth.* I, p. 859) and Smyrna (Dar.-Saglio, I, p. 760), and with Artemis at Miletus (Heller, *Jb. f. Kl. Phil.* Suppl. XVIII, 1892, p. 239), seem originally to have been regarded as priests or attendants of the Mother Goddess.¹ For a possible connection with the name of *Κοῖος*, the Titan, see below Mr. Arkwright's interesting theory (p. 367, and n.). The relationship to *κavης* of names such as *Κάβαρνος* (*F.H.G.* III, p. 633), *Καβειρώ* at Lemnos (Strabo, 472), *Κάβειρα* at Rhodes (Diod. V, 55), and the *Καφηρεύς* promontory in Euboea (Dümmler, *Kl. Schr.* II, p. 136 n.) is probably the same as that borne to *κavης* by the *Κάβαρνοι* and *Κάβειροι*, but a degree more remote.

(2) *κavης-κavεις* may share in the derivation from Hebr. *kohen*, suggested for *κοῖης* by H. Lewy (*Die Semit. Fremdwörter im Gr.*, p. 258), and for *γόνης* (which probably = *κόνης*), by Lagarde (*Abh. Götting. G. d. Wiss.* XXXV, 1889, 'Uebersicht,' etc., p. 112, note). The main difficulties appear to be (1) that the *kappa* of *κavης*, *κοῖης*, etc., usually transliterates only the Hebrew *qôph* (as in *κάβος*, 4 Kings, vi, 25, and names like Hezekiah, Eliakim), whereas *kohen* begins with a *kaph*; (2) that the *upsilon* of *κavης* — doubtless represented in *κοῖης*, *κόνης* by a lost digamma — must have had a value (= *f*, *v*, or *b*) unlike that of *hē* in *kohen*. But with further knowledge these obstacles may disappear, and we now know too little to reject this connection on the mere ground that it is Semitic.

(VII, fr. 18), above cited. Other words, in which there is resemblance but, so far as can now be seen, no relationship, are Sanskrit *kavi* = priest (Bötticher, *Arica*, p. 45), Old Pers. *kāvyā-h* (*Arch. Rel.* XI, 1908, p. 71), and Latin *Cabenses sacerdotes* (Pauly-Wissowa,) *s.v.* possibly connected with Monte Cavo.

¹ The connection of Cybele's cult with that of the Cabiri though doubted by Kern (*Ath. Mitt.* XVIII, 1893, p. 359), is now generally admitted; cf. Töpffer, *Att. Geneal.* 1889, pp. 220-221; Wobbermin, *Religionsgesch. Studien*, 1896, p. 17; summary of authorities by Graillot, *R. Arch.* 4^{me} Sér. III, 1904, p. 346, n. 5. Cf. also Paus. IX, 25, 5: *ὁμοῖά ἐστιν αὐτοῖς (sc. Καβείοις) καὶ τῇ Μητρὶ τὰ δρώμενα . . .* and see Miss F. Bennett, *Rel. Cults assoc. with Amazons*, 1912, pp. 23 f.

(3) For *Κάβειροι* — with which *καύης*, etc., may be connected — another Semitic derivation has been proposed: from *kabirim* = *μεγάλοι θεοί* (Preller-Robert, *Gr. Myth.* pp. 847 f.; Roscher, *Lex. s.v. Megaloi Theoi.*; *Acad. Lincei*, *Memorie*, XII, 1908, fasc. VII, p. 670; Gruppe, *Gr. Myth.* I, p. 230; Lewy, *op. cit.*, p. 212; Eisler, *Philologus*, LXVIII, 1909, pp. 176–178, even derives the name Cybele from this Semitic root meaning “great”). Such an etymology is rejected by Fick (*Hattiden u. Danubier in Griechenland*, 1909, p. 48), who points out its inconsistency with the fact that the Cabiri were from early times worshipped at Pergamum, not independently, but as mere attendants of the Great Mother (also at Smyrna: Dar.-Saglio I, p. 760; Strabo, 466, 472). And their possible connection with *καυης-καυεις* is now calculated to confirm the view that the Cabiri were originally nothing more than what the Cabarni always remained, namely priest-attendants (*πρόπολοι*) of the goddess Artemis-Cybele-Demeter-Hecate.¹ In *Jour. Am. Or. Soc.* XXXIII, 1913, pp. 55 f., Professor Hopkins connects Greek Kabeiros and Kobeiros with Sanskrit Kabairas or Kubairas. For the relation of Cabiri to Cybele, cf. *ibid.* p. 69.

(4) An Indo-European origin, from the root *καφ* = burning, has been suggested by Boeckh (*C.I.G.* II, p. 1119), G. Hirschfeld (*Ins. Brit. Mus.* IV, 1, p. 88), and Prellwitz (*Bezz. Beitr.* XVII, 1891, p. 168), as well as by older scholars (C. Keil and Lobeck, cited by Boeckh), for *κοίης*, *κωτάρχης*, and by Lenormant (Dar.-Saglio I, p. 757) for *Κάβειροι*. *Καυεις* would thus mean, “she who offers burnt sacrifice,” and would be analogous to *καύσεις* (Hdt. II, 40) and *όλοκαυτέω* (J. Harrison, *Prolegomena*, p. 55) used of sacrifices, and probably also to the Delphic *κήνα* or *κέανα*²

¹ Strabo, 472: *φασὶ τοὺς Κορύβαρτας τοὺς αὐτοὺς τοῖς Καβείροις ὄντας . . .*
 ‘Εκάτῃ προπόλοις νομίζουσι τοὺς Κουρήτας τοὺς αὐτοὺς τοῖς Κορύβασιν ὄντας. So, also, Clem. Alex. *Protr.* 2: *Καβείροι δὲ τοὺς Κορύβαρτας καλοῦντες . . .* Perhaps, as here suggested, these were but three variations of one primitive name, *Κάβειρος* having originally been identical with *Κούρης* (i.e. *κορυρης*) and with *Κορύβας*, modified for easier pronunciation from *κοβυρας* by transposition of consonants.

² This seems to mean an altar for burnt offerings or sacrifices. But the Spartan cases of *κέαυαν* (cf., for example, Tod and Wace, *Cat. of Sparta Museum*, No. 219, p. 42) should be read *κελῶαν*; cf. *B.S.A.* XII, 1905–1906, pp. 355 f.

(*C.I.G.* 1688; Herwerden, *Lex.* s.v.; Prellwitz, *loc. cit.*). As between an Indo-European and a Semitic origin for *καweis*, probability favors the former, and that from *καφ* seems preferable to that from *kohen* because it raises no phonetic objections. But an Asia Minor origin, neither semitic nor Indo-European, is also possible.

(5) The following derivation from the name of a primitive deity, *Koas*, *Kavas*, or *Kovas*¹—whose priests the *κόης*, *κωτάρχης*, etc., would originally have been—is suggested by Mr. W. G. Arkwright. (a) This god was perhaps indigenous to Asia Minor, where a large proportion of place-names are formed from names of local gods or heroes.² So *Κύαρδα* (Caria), *Κυανα*, hellenized as *Κυάνεαι* (Lycia), *Κανίνδανα* (Cilicia), *Κύαλος* (Lydia) may have been formed in this way. The same element is common in proper names: Cilician, *Κovas*, *Κουαλις*, *Κοαιος* (Kretschmer, p. 368), *Κοις*, *Κουαριμος*, *Κυητος*, *Οβρανγουμες*; Lycian, *Κοατα* (kuwata), Kawarttu, Kawale(s), *Καυαση*; Carian, *Κυατβης*, *Κεναρος*, *Κυαρεμος*; Pamphylian, *Κυαιος*; Pisidian, *Κοιας*, *Κυητος*, *Πιλλακοης*, *Κως* (= *Κοας*), *Ιαγοας*, *Ειλαγοας*.

(b) These names, while attesting the existence of a god *Koas*, do not prove him to have been purely indigenous. It is therefore better to regard him as a Ram-god, the Carian or pre-Carian equivalent of the Samothracian *Hermes*, who was the younger *Cabirus*.³ The Ram, symbolizing the Cabiric cult of the "Pelasgic" *Hermes* (Head, *Hist. Num.*⁴ p. 263) appears on coins of Samothrace, Lemnos, and Pheneus⁴ in Arcadia (cf. *Hermes Criophorus*, Paus. V, 27–28) and figured in the Phrygian mysteries which were similar to those of Samothrace (Ramsay, *C.B.* I, p. 139). That *Koas* was a theriomorphic god is sug-

¹ Maspero, *Struggle of the Nations*, p. 355, conjectures that there was a Hittite god *Qauī*. Cf. also Tzetzes, *Lycophron*, 831: Γαίας δὲ ὁ Ἀδωνις παρὰ Κυπρίους καλεῖται.

² E.g. *Τυβερισός* (Lycia), from a hero, *Τούβερις* (Steph. Byz. s.v. "Τλαμοί"); *Κολοβρασσός* (Cilicia), from *Κυλάβρας* (*F.H.G.* IV, p. 428); *Κάρουρα* (Phrygia), from the god *Μῆν Κάρου*; *Κόδραρα* (Phrygia), from *Κόδρος*.

³ The young *Cabirus*, *Casmilus*, or *Cadmilus*, in Samothrace, as in Boeotia = *Hermes*. *Καδμίλος* ὁ Ἑρμοῦς *Βουτυκῶς*; *Schol. Lycophr.* 162.

⁴ On worship of *Hermes* at Pheneus and the *τελετή* of *Demeter* see Paus. VIII, 14 and 15.

gested by the Carian gloss κῶς (κοας) = πρόβατον, and the Greek κῶας, κῶς, a (sheep-) skin.¹ This identification is supported by the appearance of the same "ram" element, with wholly different etymology, in the names of the elder Samothracian Cabiri, Ἀξιόκερσος (= "snake-ram"; from *anghw*, snake, and the root of κέρας, horn²), the nasal dropping out as in ἔχης (from root of ἔγγχελνς) and Ἀξίερος (= "snake sheep," from *anghw* and the root of εἶρος or φέρος wool-).³

This presupposes the inclusion of the "Pelagic" tongue of Samothrace in the "centum group" of Indo-European languages. We know that Ἀξιόκερσος (= Hades) and Ἀξιώκερσα (= Persephone) were identified with the Theban snake-deities Cadmus and Harmonia (Ephorus, fr. 12; Apollod. III, 5, 4; Scylax, 24, 25; *Geog. Gr. Min.* I, pp. 30, 31 with the notes); and the conception of a snake-ram is rendered intelligible by the well-attested existence of a snake-bull.

Thus Sabazius, the taumorphic Dionysus, was snake⁴ as well as bull, the mystic identity being shown in the sacred formula ταῦρος (πατήρ) δράκοντος καὶ πατήρ ταύρου δράκων.⁵ Again in the old Elean litany the cry ἄξιε ταῦρε,⁶ being presumably foreign and imported with the cult from the north, may well mean "snake-bull" (originally ἀγξιοσταυρος from same root *anghw*). We should then assume that Ἀξιόκερσος, the Snake-Ram, was not clearly distinguished from his son, the younger Cabiros, who was himself identified with Casmilus or Cadmilus

¹ Cf. Sayce's list of Carian words in *Trans. Soc. for Bibl. Arch.* IX, 1893, p. 118. Possibly Koas is represented by Κοῖος the Titan, father of Leto (Hes. *Theog.* 406, Diod. V, 67, 2) and brother of Rhea and of Κρίος (Apollod. *Bibl.* I, 1, 3; Hes. *Theog.* 134-135; Diod. V, 66, 3). If so, Κοῖος and Κρίος would be doublets of the ram-god. The priest-king of this primitive god Koas may have given rise also to κοαλδδεῖς (acc. κοαλδδεῖν), the Lydian for βασιλεῖς (Hesychius).

² Cf. this root in the name of Κάρνειος, god of the pre-Dorian Lacedaemonians, whose prophet was Κρίος (Paus. III, 13, 3) and whose name is derived ἀπὸ τῶν κάρνων ἡγουν προβάτων (Hesych.). See Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. Apollon, col. 56, and cf. Ἀν. Κεράτας, *ibid.* col. 56.

³ Cf. also, *aries*, ἀρῖος and possibly ἑριφος.

⁴ Ramsay, *C.B.* I, p. 94; Frazer, *Adonis Attis Osiris*², p. 76, n. 5.

⁵ Cf. Ramsay, *C.B.* p. 140; Clem. Alex. *Protr.* II, 15, 16, especially the words ὡς ἀρα ἀποσπάσας ὁ Ζεὺς τοῦ κριοῦ, etc., an important passage for the ram in the mysteries.

⁶ Plut. *Quaest. Gr.* 36. Cf. Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. Ἀξίερος.

(= son of Cadmus) the Boeotian Hermes, and with Saos or Sabazius, the horned Dionysus.¹ So when Alexander claimed to have been begotten by Ammon with the ram's horns disguised as a serpent, he was assuming the character of Cadmilus or Sabazius. We find yet a third horned beast, the goat, as a symbol of this younger Cabirus at Syrus, Aenus, and perhaps also at Paros,² where the goat was clearly connected with the cult of Demeter (cf. her *καβαρνοί* priests above). The connection above suggested between the Cabiri and a primitive ram-god would account for the sacrifice of a ram at the Cabiric mysteries in Thrace (*Berl. phil. Wochenschrift*, 1904, col. 1230), and probably at Pergamum (*Ath. Mitt.* XXIX, 1904, pp. 154 f.; *R. Arch.* 1905, p. 29, n. 3), as well as in the Roman cult of Cybele (for *cribolia* cf. Dessau, *Insc. sel.*, Nos. 4135-4153).

The Sardian Cult of Artemis

While the details of this cult remain obscure, two points in the new texts throw light on its general character: (1) its chief dignitary was a priestess; (2) she bore a title, *καweis*, dating from before the overthrow of the Lydian monarchy. That a woman should head the temple hierarchy was characteristic of the worship as Artemis³ of that mother-goddess whose

¹ Cf. Aristotle, *F.H.G.* IV, pp. 158, 372; Diod. V, 48; Ramsay, *C.B.* I, p. 203; on Sabazius, Diod. IV, 4; Plut. *Is. and Osir.* 35.

² On coins of Syrus, where the worship was certainly Cabiric, Hermes, goat and Cabiri. On those of Aenus the goat appears, as also on those of Paros (goat + ear of corn). Cf. Dionysus *Ἐπιφύριος*.

³ There were high-priestesses of Artemis at Ephesus and Magnesia a/M. (references above). The priest in *Ins. v. Magnesia*, No. 98, ll. 15, 33, is not of Artemis (as stated by Miss Harrison, *Themis*, p. 153) but of Zeus, on the anta of whose temple this text was carved. The cult of Artemis was also conducted by a priestess at Panamara (*B.C.H.* XXVIII, 1904, p. 41) and Lagina (*B.C.H.* XI, 1887, p. 147); at Aphrodisias (*R. Ét. Gr.* XIX, 1906, p. 117), at Thyatira (LeBas-Wadd. No. 5, *B.C.H.* XI, 1887, p. 478; X, 1886, p. 422: two girls represented by their father), at Miletus (*A. Pythia*, priestess known as *ὀροφύριος*, *C.I.G.* Nos. 2885-2886), at Cyzicus (*A. Munychia*, Michel, *Rec.* Nos. 537-538; on character of goddess, cf. Hasluck, *Cyzicus*, pp. 217-233), at Halicarnassus (*A. Pergaia*, *Ins. Br. Mus.* No. 895 = Michel, *op. cit.* No. 453), at Castabala (*A. Perasia*, Strab. XII, 537), at an unknown shrine (*O.G.I.* No. 263), at Laodicea-ad-mare (*C.I.G.* 4470-71) and probably at Sidyma, where there were women, and later, maidens, as *νεωκόποι* (Benndorf, *Reisen*, I, No. 53, Db, ll. 1, 10). We do not know whether the priestesses at Sardes, like those at Ephesus (*Ins.*

cult was among the oldest and the most widespread in Asia Minor. Thus the first fact makes it probable that honors of the same sort were paid to Artemis at Sardes as at other great shrines, like those of Ephesus and Magnesia-ad-Macandrum. The second fact implies that in organization, and hence probably in its other features, the Sardian cult changed but little, if at all, during the Persian, Seleucid, and Roman periods. Both facts tend to prove that it had not been modified by, still less merged in, that of the Persian Anaitis (Anahita). This agrees with the evidence of Pausanias, who describes as an eye-witness the strange Persian rites practised in his own country¹ at Hierocaesareia and Hypaepa (Paus. V, 27, 5-6). These places lay respectively 23 miles northwest and 16 miles southwest of Sardes, yet at that far greater city, situated just between them, Pausanias fails to mention any similar rites. His silence implies that the worship of the Persian goddess at Sardes² was inconspicuous, and cannot have been domiciled in the great Artemisium. The distance separating the Sardian from the imported Persian cult is further shown by the difference between their respective priesthoods and temples. At the two shrines of Anaitis mentioned by Pausanias, her priest (*ἀνὴρ μάρτυς*), his tiara, his chanting of hymns before a flaming altar are, like the goddess herself, distinctly Persian.³ The statement that her worship was con-

Br. Mus. III, 2, p. 84) were Vestals; but as a husband is mentioned in one only of our priestess inscriptions (an unpublished fragment), it seems probable that maidens only were eligible to the priesthood, and that, like the priestesses of Athena at Pergamum (*Ins. v. Perg.* II, p. 327), they were not allowed to marry till their terms of office had expired. Priests of Artemis may also have existed at Sardes as at several other places (e.g. Ephesus: *Ins. Br. Mus.* No. 481, l. 308, No. 505, l. 4; Bargylia, *B.C.H.* V, 1881, p. 102; Thyatira, *B.C.H.* X, 1886, p. 422; *Ath. Mitt.* XXIV, 1899, p. 224; Cnidus, *Ins. Br. Mus.* No. 787; Iasus, *J.H.S.* IX, 1888, p. 339; *R. Ét. Gr.* VI, 1893, pp. 156, 165; Mylasa; *C.I.G.* 2699); but if so, it is highly probable that, like the priests at Ephesus, they were not chief dignitaries of the cult, else we should not find our priestesses defraying, as they did, the temple expenses.

¹ Pausanias was a Lydian, cf. Frazer's *Paus.* III, p. 552.

² A small votive stele to Artemis-Anaitis was found in April, 1913, in the excavations at Sardes.

³ Cf. Persian cult of Anaitis, as described by Strabo, XV, 733, and remarks of Herodotus (I, 131-133) on Persian religion; and cf. de Harlez, *Avesta*, p. CLXIV; on pp. XIV f. he discusses the evidence of Herodotus. For a good

ducted by a man is confirmed by two inscriptions from Hypaepa; one of the first century A.D. (*O.G.I.* 470), mentioning Theophron, priest of Anaitis-Artemis, the other probably of the third century A.D. (*Museion*, I, 1873-1875, p. 114 = Kaibel, *Epigr. Gr.* 903a) giving to the priest his official title ἀρχιμαγος. Similarly at Philadelphia, another important centre of Anaitis worship (cf. K.P. I, pp. 25 f.), a priest was the chief dignitary (*C.I.G.* No. 3422). It should also be noted that the cult of Anaitis at Hierocaesareia and Hypaepa was conducted in a small house or chapel (οἶκημα, Paus. V, 27, 6), the simplicity of which seems to have been a relic of the Persian dislike of temples (*Hdt.* I, 131). If we compare this with the cult of the Sardinian Artemis, carried on in a magnificent temple, not by priests, but by priestesses whose title shows that their office dates from pre-Persian days, we must infer that, in Sardes at least, the Lydian and Persian goddesses had but little in common.¹ Such a view need not preclude the admission that in Maeonia and other parts of Lydia the imported Anahita probably coalesced with the indigenous Artemis or "Mother." But at Hierocaesareia and Hypaepa, such coalescence, though possible, is by no means certain; for the double name Anaitis-Artemis, apparently indicative of syncretism (and formerly so held to be by us; *A.J.A.* XVI, 1912, p. 28), may have been adopted, without fusion of cults, as a mere means of translating for Hellenic ears² the unfamiliar Persian name. Had there been real fusion, we should expect to find its traces in the cult described by Pausanias, whereas this of Anaitis-Artemis seems to have been purely Persian and that of the Sardinian Artemis purely Lydian.³

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Persian description of Anaitis, cf. Bertholet, *Religionsgesch. Lesebuch*, p. 340.

¹ Buresch's sweeping inference (*Aus Lydien*, pp. 66 f.) as to the fusion of Anaitis with Cybele-Artemis has been rejected by Gruppe, *Gr. Myth.* p. 1536, n. 2, and the similar conclusions of Radet (*Cybébé*, pp. 58 f.) by A. J. Reinach (*Rev. de l'Hist. des Rel.* LXI, 1910, p. 361).

² Cf. for a like translation, the phrase καὶ τὴν ἰδέαν τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος, in No. 5.

³ Cumont suggests (*R. Arch.* V, 1905, p. 25) that the cult of the native goddess 'Araia, after whom was named a place on the coast facing Samos, may have promoted that of Anaitis, owing to the resemblance of the two names.

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ATTIC BUILDING ACCOUNTS

III. THE PROPYLAEA

Of all the buildings on the Acropolis, the Propylaea alone are exactly dated by literary accounts. "Philochorus (in his fourth book) and others record that the Athenians began to build them in the archonship of Euthymenes (487/6 B.C.), with Mnesicles as architect; and Heliodorus in his first book about the Acropolis at Athens says, among other things, the following: 'In five years they were entirely finished; two thousand and twelve talents were expended; and five were the gates they made, through which they entered the Acropolis.'" ¹ It was without difficulty, therefore, that a fragment of marble found near the east portico of the Propylaea in 1830, inscribed with (Προ)ΓΥΛΑΙΟΕΡΑΑΞ[ίας] and [ἐπ' Εὐ]ΘΥΜΕΝΟΞΑΡΧΟ[ντος] on one side and [Ἐπὶ τῇς τετ]ΑΡΤΕΞΑΡΧΕΞ, with Metagenes as first secretary of the senate (cf. *I.G.* I, 301, of 434/3) and Crates of Lamprae as secretary of the treasurers of Athena (cf. *I.G.* I, 141, 142) on the other side, was recognized by Rangabé as part of the building accounts of the Propylaea (*Ant. hell.* I, 1842, pp. 88-91, No. 89). This fragment (*I.G.* I, 314 b-315 b) is necessarily the starting point for any consideration of the building inscription.

The next advance was made by Kirchhoff, who united the Rangabé fragment to another (*I.G.* I, 314 a-315 a) which had been likewise published by Rangabé (*l.c.* pp. 233, 394, No. 128) but had not been identified (*Jb. Phil. Päd.* 1861, pp. 47 ff.). Subsequently Kirchhoff suggested other candidates for the stele of the Propylaea, such as *I.G.* I, 312-313, 315 a-c (suppl. p. 38), and 554 (cf. p. 222). Unfortunately these last were not generally accepted; Köhler had already proposed to assign

¹ Harpocration, s.v. Προπύλαια ταῦτα; Photius and Suidas, s.v. Προπύλαια ταῦτα; Plutarch, *Pericles*, 13.

I.G. I, 312-313 to that series which he later identified as belonging to the Parthenon (*I.G. I*, p. 161), and in this he was followed by Foucart (*B.C.H.* 1889, p. 176, n.) and Michaelis (*A.E.* 10).¹ Michaelis tentatively admitted *I.G. I*, 315 *a-c* and 554 (*A.E.* 5), but Bannier (*Ath. Mitt.* 1902, p. 303, n., *Rh. Mus.* 1908, p. 429) and Cavaignac (*Études*, p. lxxi) rejected *I.G. I*, 315 *a-c*, as well as 312-313, and admitted only *I.G. I*, 554 of Kirchhoff's three suggestions. The net results of Kirchhoff's work seemed to be, therefore, the addition of *I.G. I*, 314 *a*-315 *a*, and 554, to the Rangabé fragment.

Eduard Meyer (*Forschungen*, II, pp. 99, 101, n.) rather casually speaks of another fragment as belonging to the Propylaea, *I.G. I*, 316. This was confirmed by Bannier, who identified one more fragment, *I.G. I*, 331 *d*, suppl. p. 77, and found that, according to the lettering at least, it must have joined *I.G. I*, 316 accurately (*Ath. Mitt.* 1902, pp. 302-303); *I.G. I*, 316 itself is lost.

Cavaignac's list of fragments of the inscriptions of the Propylaea is the same as Bannier's, viz. *I.G. I*, 314 *b*-315 *b*, 314 *a*-315 *a*, 316, 331 *d*, and 554 (*Études*, p. lxxi).

This was the state of the inscription when I worked on it in 1909-10 in connection with the study of the Propylaea. At that time I enlarged the number of fragments from five, the total proposed by Kirchhoff, Bannier, or Cavaignac, to seventeen. Delays in the presentation of this material allowed me to supplement it by similar investigations of the inscriptions of the Parthenon (*A.J.A.* XVII, 1913, pp. 58-80) and of the Erechtheum (*ibid.* pp. 242-265), and also to benefit by the subsequent studies of Woodward (*B.S.A.* 1909-10, pp. 198-205) and Bannier (*Berl. Phil. W.* 1911, p. 853; 1913, pp. 317-319).

Woodward's studies, proceeding in two directions, led him to enlarge the number of known fragments from five to ten; he included the two rejected Kirchhoff fragments and three others hitherto unpublished. Measuring the two opisthographic fragments united by Kirchhoff (*I.G. I*, 314, 315) and the two opisthographic fragments proposed by Kirchhoff but rejected by subsequent authorities (*I.G. I*, 312-313, 315 *a-c*), he observed

¹ Cf. *A.J.A.* XVII, 1913, p. 55 and n. 1.

that they all taper in thickness to such an extent as to prove that they all belong to a single stele. Kirchhoff, indeed, had already suggested that to include these fragments the stele must have tapered from bottom to top (*I.G.* I, suppl. p. 38), and this solution overcomes the objection of Bannier and Cavaignac that they differ greatly in thickness. Woodward's conclusions as to the exact positions of the four opisthographic fragments, as indicated by their thicknesses, I am, however, unable to accept; and in the following discussion I have retained my own restoration of the stele, which was completed several months before he measured the fragments in question. On the other hand, Woodward identified with certainty one new fragment (O in the following list), which he correctly joined with two others which I had placed side by side in the Epigraphical Museum; since his transcript (*B.S.A.* 1909-10, p. 199) does not represent the three fragments separately, I give them here:

ΙΥΙ'ΟΙ	Ε	Ε
ΗΥΓΟΡΑ	ΑΡΕ	ΟΜ /
ΚΑΙΛΙΟ		ΟΝ
ΚΑΤΑΜ	ΑΡΧΕ	ΟΜ
ΜΙΞΟ	ΞΒΟ	
ΑΝΓ'	ΥΕ:Ε	Ξ
-	Ε	Λ
		Ο
		-Ο
		/

frg. M

frg. N

frg. O

Besides all these, I include five fragments already published but never yet assigned to the inscription of the Propylaea. Bannier (*Rh. Mus.* 1906, p. 223) had suggested that *I.G.* I, 116 i, suppl. p. 25, and Kirchhoff that *I.G.* I, 317 a, suppl. p. 38, and 555 l, suppl. p. 128, were parts of some building

accounts, but they were not more definitely identified. Foucart (*B.C.H.* 1889, p. 176, n.) and Michaelis (*A.E.* 10) assigned *I.G.* I, 331 to the accounts of the Parthenon. *I.G.* I, 555 k, suppl. p. 56, was supposed to be a part of the tribute lists.

Finally, I must mention four fragments which have not yet been published. The most important is numbered P in the following list; I found it in the fourth room of the Epigraphical Museum. Q, R, and S were scattered in the first room of the museum; my attention was called to Q by Woodward; attached to S I found a manuscript note to the effect that it joined the missing fragment *I.G.* I, 331. The four unpublished fragments are represented below:

Ἰ
 ΙΕΡΑ
 ΙΣΤΙΟΝ
 ΕΙΤΙ
 ΟΝΟΝ
 ΙΟΛΕΟ
 ΤΑ
 Ν
 —

frg. P

ΙΙ
 ΣΘΟΜΑΤ

frg. Q

ΣΙΑΙ
 ΕΥΣΒΛ
 ΤΟΙΣΛ
 ΔΔΑ

frg. R

Ι
 ΛΙΟ
 ΛΙΟ
 ΛΙΟ
 ΛΙΟ

frg. S

For convenience I number the nineteen above-mentioned fragments as follows: A = *I.G.* I, 116 i; B = 312-313; C = 314 a-315 a; D = 314 b-315 b; E = 315 a-c; F = 316; G = 317 a; H = 331; I = 331 d; J = 554; K = 555 k; L = 555 l; M, N, O = *B.S.A.* 1909-10, p. 199, and as shown above; P, Q, R, S as shown above. Seventeen of the nineteen fragments are now in the Epigraphical Museum at Athens; two, *I.G.* I, 316 and 331, are missing.

There is one fundamental piece of external evidence which affects the arrangement, *i.e.* the testimony of Heliodorus and Plutarch that the building was erected in five years. This has always been accepted, and in view of what we shall learn from fragment E, I may here state that the information is exact. With the aid of this, and because the two fragments (C and D) from the top of the stele show on one side the prescript of the year 437/6 (ΕΓΕ[υ]ΘΥΜΕΝΟΞΑΡΧΟ[υτος], the first year of the work, according to Philochorus), and on the other side the prescript of the fourth year ([ἐπὶ τῆς τετ]ΑΡΤΕΞΑΡΧΕΞ), Kirchhoff correctly deduced the fact that the accounts of the first, second, and third years were inscribed on the obverse of the stele, and those of the fourth and fifth years on the reverse.

The first attempt to arrange other fragments of the stele was by Cavaignac (*Études*, pp. lxx-lxxi). He observed that *I. G.* I, 554 (J) has writing characteristic of the obverse of the fragments C + D, and he assigned it to the third year, supposing that the fragment *I. G.* I, 244, of the tribute lists of the Delian Confederacy, would exclude it from the second year (436/5). That this conclusion is erroneous, even if we can suppose that *I. G.* I, 244 is rightly dated in the *Corpus*, will appear below. Again, he decided that the two fragments F + I joined by Bannier have writing characteristic of the reverse of the stone, and that they must date therefore from the fifth year; both the writing and the preservation of the surface show clearly, however, that these fragments belong to the obverse.

Here, too, I may briefly describe Woodward's restoration. On the four large opisthographic pieces (B, C + D, and E) he distinguishes the obverse from the reverse correctly, but unfortunately supposed that the three fragments first published by him (M + N + O) had the shape of the letters and the finish of the surface characteristic of the reverse (*l.c.* pp. 201, 202), and accepted without question Cavaignac's similar error in the case of F + I. With J the actual date, the second year, is obtained accidentally, by placing it in the upper part of the obverse, while the blank space at the end of the stone shows that it belongs at the bottom. The two opisthographic pieces dated by Rangabé and Kirchhoff (C + D) remain correct in Woodward's restoration, but the two other opisthographic pieces are assigned to

the very dates at which they could not have been inscribed.¹ Furthermore, he accepts the arrangement followed in the case of the Parthenon (cf. *A.J.A.* 1913, p. 54), a pair of columns side by side, only where *I.G.* I, 315 *a-b* (E) proves that there was more than one column; elsewhere he has a single column, subdividing into two columns at the bottom of the obverse, and returning into one column on the reverse. This unusual disposition is represented in tabular form, *B.S.A.* 1909-10, p. 205.

The four opisthographic fragments, B, C, D, and E, form the skeleton about which all the smaller pieces must be placed. As given in the *Corpus*, B is either 10 cm. (Pittakis) or 14 cm. thick (Köhler), C and D are 11 cm. thick (Pittakis), and E varies from 17 to 18 cm. (Köhler). According to my measurements, C and D, at the top of the stele, are 0.111 m. thick; at the bottom of the lowest line of letters on C the thickness has increased to 0.138 m., with a taper of 0.027 m. in 0.400 m. or of 0.0675 m. per metre. In fragment E, the thickness is 0.159 m. at the top of the topmost letters, and 0.186 m. at the bottom of the lowest letters, a taper of 0.025 m. in 0.370 m. or of 0.0675 m. per metre. In fragment B I find a variation between 0.136 m. and 0.155 m., a taper of 0.019 m. in 0.277 m. or of 0.0685 m. per metre. The uniformity of these four fragments is emphasized by the high rate of the taper, 68 mm. per metre.² To compare building inscriptions only, the decrees for the Temple of Athena Nike were inscribed on a slab which tapered, to be sure,³ but only 0.008 m. (from 0.093 m. to 0.101 m.) in a distance of 0.295 m., a rate of 27 mm. per metre. On the other hand, the building inscription of the Parthenon was cut on a slab of uniform thickness, 0.198 m. throughout its

¹ *I.G.* I, 313 is assigned to year II instead of year I, as is obtained below; *I.G.* I, 312 is given to year IV instead of year V; *I.G.* I, 315 *a-b* is assigned to years II and III instead of I and III; and *I.G.* I, 315 *c* is assigned to year V instead of year IV.

² Woodward gives for C, 0.11 m. at the top and 0.13 m. at a point 0.35 m. lower; for E, 0.17 m. at the top and 0.185 m. at 0.30 m. lower; for B, 0.14 m. at the top and 0.155 m. at 0.30 m. lower; this is a taper of 50-57 mm. per metre. These inaccuracies of measurement gave him false positions for B and E.

³ It has not the uniform thickness 0.09 m. given by Kabbadias, 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1897, p. 176.

height.¹ The opisthographic building inscriptions of the Erechtheum are cut on slabs of uniform thickness, 0.139 m. and 0.155 m. throughout.

In fragments C + D the face with the prescript of the first year (*I.G.* I, 314) is in most part well preserved, with the original polish of the surface. The reverse (*I.G.* I, 315) is on the contrary so badly weathered that it is extremely difficult to read, just as is the case with the Parthenon inscription (*A.J.A.* 1913, p. 57). The same characteristics distinguish the two faces of fragment B, of which *I.G.* I, 313 must therefore be the obverse, and *I.G.* I, 312 the reverse. Likewise it appears that in fragment E the face with *I.G.* I, 315 *a-b* must be the obverse, and *I.G.* I, 315 *c* the reverse.

As regards the relative positions of the fragments in the entire height of the stele, the taper gives us absolute evidence. C + D combined would contain portions of ll. 1-13 of the obverse and of ll. 1-18 of the reverse. The increase in thickness of the stele is practically 2 mm. for each line of inscription (on the obverse). We may calculate from this that fragment B includes ll. 16-28 of the obverse and ll. 19-32 of the reverse. And E contains parts of ll. 31-47 of the obverse and ll. 41-46 of the reverse.²

Laterally these four fragments may be located with as much certainty. The key is given by the obverse of fragments C + D. The first preserved letters of line 2 are ΑΙ, the ending of [*Ἐπιστάτῃ*]ΑΙ, and this has always, from the time of Kirchhoff, been restored as the first word of the inscription. That it was not the first word is shown by the entries below the prescript. In the combined fragments C + D we find below the prescript traces of six lines in smaller letters; on C, at the left, are sums of money, and on D, at the right, are words. That these two columns, one of money and the other of items, belong together is shown by the fact that where the heading [*Ἀναλο*]ΜΑΤΑ occurs

¹ Strange to say, it is in this stele that Foucart and Michaelis attempted to insert our tapering fragment B.

² Woodward (*l.c.* p. 201) by means of his measurements of the taper calculates that fragment B was separated from C by a gap of at least 0.175 m., so that B would contain ll. 25-37 of the obverse, and E, of which the lowest line would be, according to Woodward, 1.435 m. below the top of the stele, would contain ll. 49-65 of the obverse. The gaps are really much smaller.

in the item column, we find the money column empty.¹ Below this heading must therefore be expenses; and there in fact we read . . . MATON, which should be, on the analogy of the Parthenon accounts, [ὄνε]MATON. Above the heading [Ἀναλο]-MATA are two items which must be receipts. These two items are supposed to represent all the revenues of Athena for that year, which were so great that when they had been diverted into the treasury of the Propylaea, it became unnecessary to appeal to the state for funds, as was done in other years.² Let us see of what these revenues consisted. The first item is a sum of 132 drachmae received as . . . ΑΞΗΙΕΡΑΞΜΙΞ . . . (an item which appears on both sides of fragment B as ΟΙΚΙΑΞΗΙΕΡΑ . . .); the second is a sum of 6 drachmae $1\frac{1}{2}$ obols received as . . . ΚΟΝ ΤΙΜΕ (which appears on fragment B as ΓΙΝΑΚΟ.ΙΙ.). The total receipts for the first year would thus have been 138 drachmae $1\frac{1}{2}$ obols,³ out of which 27,200 drachmae,⁴ and much more now lost, were expended! These two very small sums cannot be from the regular sources of large supplies, such as the state treasury, the board of treasurers of Athena or of the Delian Confederacy, or other boards. Moreover, it must be noticed that τιμέ, indicating the money derived from the sale of objects, appears only among the last items of each year in the Parthenon accounts; house rental also, when it is mentioned elsewhere in the Propylaea accounts and in those of the Eleusinian epistatae (*I. G.* I, 288 a, suppl. p. 145), appears among the last items. It seems extremely probable therefore that these two

¹ This combination of two columns, money on the left and items on the right, is found also in the Parthenon inscription (cf. *A.J.A.* 1913, p. 59).

² Cavaignac, *Études*, p. 101.

³ It is true that Kirchhoff (*I. G.* I, p. 162) and Cavaignac (*Études*, p. 102) suppose that these are only the ends of sums, other figures at their left having been lost because of the breaking of the stone. The same is said of the three items of expense, which have certainly lost some lesser figures at the right. But in the second of the expenditures at least enough of the original surface is preserved to show that at the left of the extant ΜΠΧΠ . . . there were no more figures, and this determines the left edge of the money column. This is confirmed by the size of the first item of receipts, which could not have had another Η or any higher figures before the extant ΗΔΔΔΤΤ, without making it too large for *olktas hierās plethoris*, as we shall observe later.

⁴ Kirchhoff and Cavaignac read the total sum remaining as even greater, 72,200 dr.

small sums are the last items in a series of receipts, most of which have been previously mentioned. Such a previous mention could occur only if there were another double column of the inscription to be read before C + D, which would therefore be at the top of a second double column.

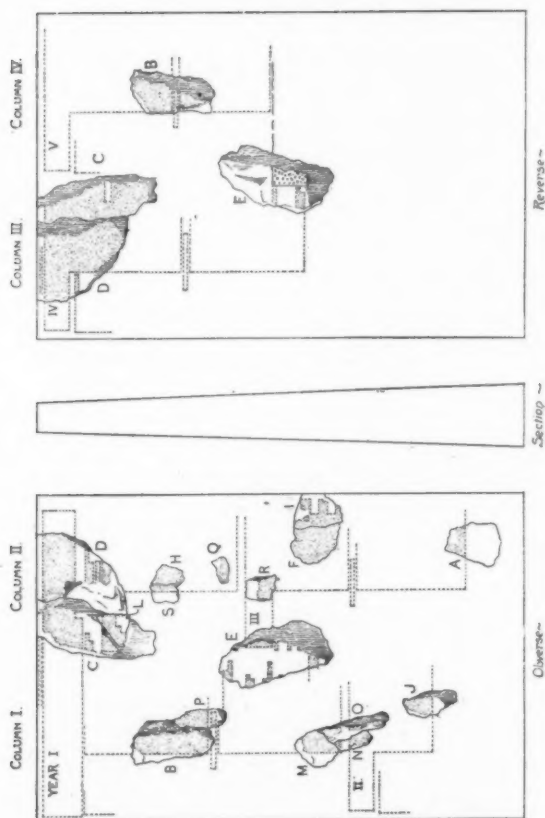
That there were two such double columns is certain. Actual traces of both appear on the obverse of fragment E (*I. G.* I, 315 *a-b*, suppl. p. 38). If we were to attempt to restore only one column, the top of B, as located by the taper, would collide with the bottom of C; we must therefore place B at the left or right of C, but not below it; this again results in two columns. That the same arrangement must be extended to the whole stele will become apparent from a comparison of the lengths of the lines of the inscription.

Fragment I, shown to be of the obverse by its well preserved surface, very unlike that on the reverse faces of the four opisthographic fragments, and by the larger size and spacing of the letters,¹ belongs to the right edge of the stele (the edge is preserved) and so to the second double column. As combined with F, the obvious restoration of line 7 (Bannier, *Ath. Mitt.* 1902, p. 303) has 26 letters, spaced 0.0133 m., so that the 25 spacings (0.332 m.) with the two half letters at the ends (0.010 m.) and a blank surplus of 0.026 m. at the right, give 0.368 m. as the distance of the beginning of the item column from the right edge of the stele.² On the obverse of C + D, the left edge of the money column, as obtained above, is 0.225 m. from the left edge of the item column. The entire width of the second double column was then $0.225 + 0.368 = 0.593$ m. If there were two such double columns, the width of the stele would have been approximately 1.19 m. More than two double columns would give a very impracticable width for a thin free-standing slab.

We now place the obverse of C + D at the top of the stele,

¹ Disregarding these facts, Cavaignac and Woodward assign it to the reverse.

² A similar result for the width of the item column may be obtained on the reverse of C + D, where we restore in lines 9-10 (an item repeated word for word in the Parthenon account, Col. V, ll. 17-20, of the same year) 30 letters, spaced 0.0126 m., so that the 29 spacings (0.365 m.) with the two half letters at the ends (0.010 m.) would give the width of the item column as about 0.375 m.

FIGURE 1. — THE BUILDING ACCOUNTS OF THE PROPYLAEA.¹

¹ This drawing and those on pp. 54, 245, 249, and 257, are reproduced at the same scale, 4 cm. = 1 m., or $\frac{1}{4}$ actual size. Two fragments of the obverse, G and R, not yet accurately located, are omitted in the drawing.

above the second double column, the beginning of the money column 0.594 m. from the right edge of the stone. As a result, the axes of the first preserved letters in ll. 4 and 5, in both cases 1, are 0.038 m. to the right of the left edge of the money column. The axes of O and M, the last preserved letters in ll. 3 and 4, are 0.395 m. farther to the right, and therefore $0.594 - (0.038 + 0.395) = 0.161$ m. from the right edge of the stone. In this space we could restore at most, in ll. 2 and 3, six more letters with the average spacing of 24 mm. But it is noticeable that when we add four more letters in line 3, we arrive at the end of the word $\text{APXO}[\nu\tau\omicron\varsigma]$; and simultaneously ll. 2 and 6 arrive at the ends of words, $\text{EPAA}\xi[\lambda\alpha\varsigma]$ in line 2 being spread to occupy nine spaces instead of eight, and $\text{AM}\Phi\text{ITPO}[\pi\hat{\epsilon}\theta\epsilon\nu]$ in line 6 being squeezed into eleven and a half spaces so as to finish evenly at the right. Here then we may terminate the prescript, leaving the remaining 0.058 m. in blank.¹

On the obverse of C + D, the prescript of the year 437/6 has ll. 2-5 perfectly *stoichedon*, an arrangement which is varied in ll. 6-7 of fragment C, though it is regained on fragment D with the purpose of ending line 6 evenly with those above. This variation was caused by the insertion or omission of one letter in line 6. There, the name $\text{EP} . \text{XA}$ occupies $9\frac{1}{2}$ letter spaces, so that it contained either 9 or 10 letters; and judging by the manner in which the letters diverge more and more from the axes of those above, it is evident that the purpose was to insert an extra letter; the name was therefore 'Επιχάρων or 'Επιχαρίδες. Line 7 follows the arrangement of line 6, except that the last two letters, having plenty of room, are spaced farther apart. 'Επιχαρι . . . ς 'Αμφιτροπέθεν is the fifth and last epistates; next must follow the regular formula,² which closed the prescript and announced that receipts were to be entered next, *τούτοις λέμματα τῷ ἐναντὶ τοῦτο τάδε*, and the last four letters of this are preserved in line 7. Between the beginning of $\text{EP} . \text{XA}$ and the beginning of TAE , which

¹ Four letter spaces at 24 mm. occupy 0.096 m., and the last half letter 0.007 m., total, 0.103 m.; and $0.161 - 0.103 = 0.058$ m.

² In this restoration I follow Kirchhoff; cf. the Parthenon accounts, *A.J.A.* 1913, p. 59.

comes exactly below it, we must expect 50 letters, 22 for the name and deme of the fifth epistates, and 28 for the closing formula (omitting the *τάδε*). But since these include one extra letter, the ordinary *stoichedon* arrangement must have had 49 letters. In these the average spacing is 24 mm., so that with 48 spacings (1.152 m.), and adding the two half letters at the ends (0.013 m.), we obtain the total width of the prescript as about 1.165 m. To this must be added the surplus of 0.058 m. at the right edge of the stele, giving a minimum of 1.223 m. for the total width of the stone; we may assume, therefore, that the width was about 1.23 m.

We may be certain that the first annual prescript extended over the two double columns, as on the stele with the report of the Erechtheum Commission in 409/8 (*I.G.* I, 322); such an arrangement accounts for the appearance of the first annual prescript on fragments C + D of the second double column. Another important result is the discovery of the number of letters that must be restored at the left of those preserved in the prescript on C + D. In ll. 4 and 5, in which the first preserved letters are both *l*, we read 22 letters to the right edge; the total number of letters in a regular line being 49, we must restore 27 at the left of the *l*. In line 2, where the first preserved letter *A* is two spaces to the right of the *l* in ll. 4 and 5, we must restore therefore 29 letters at the left, instead of the 7 given by the restoration [*ἐπιστάτ*] *ΑΙ*. These new considerations lead to the following restoration:

[Θεοί: Αθηναια: Τυχέ]

2 [αρχιτεκτονὺς Μνεσικλῆς καὶ ἐπὶ
στὰτ] ΑΙ Π[ρ ο] ΓΥΛ ΑΙ ΟΕΡΑ Α Ξ[ι α ς]
3 [ἡοῖς - - - - - ας ἐ γ ρ α μ μ α τ ε υ ε - - -
- - ε] Υ Ξ Ε Ρ Ε [υ] ΟΥ Μ Ε Ν Ο Ξ Α Ρ Χ Ο [υ τ ο ς]
4 [Αθηναιοὶ σὶ ν ἐ π ἰ τ ε ς β ο λ ε ς ἡ ε ἰ
Π ε] Ι Ο [ι] Α Δ Ε [ς] Τ Ρ Ο Τ Ο Ξ Ε Λ Ρ Α Ν [μ α τ ε ς]
5 [υ: ἐ π ἰ σ τ α τ α ἰ - - - - -
- : Τ] Ι Μ Ο Λ Ε Ν [ε ς Ι κ] Α Ρ Ι Ε Υ Ξ: Δ [- - - - -]
6 [- - - - -
-] Ξ Ε Γ [ι] Χ Α [ρ ι δ ε ς] Α Μ Φ Ι Τ Ρ ᾽ [π ε θ ε ν]
7 [τουτοῖς λ ε μ μ α τ α τ ο ε ν ἰ α υ τ ο τ ο
υ τ] Ο Τ Α Δ Ε

L. 1. — No trace of a letter is now visible; the invocation is supplied on the analogy of that which heads the reverse of the stele; the latter could hardly have occurred without the former (cf. Cavaignac, *Études*, p. lxx).

L. 2. — Before the word [ἐπιστάτ]ΑΙ, hitherto always restored as the first word of the inscription, were 22 letter spaces. The only possible specification of time, *Ἐπὶ τῆς πρότερος ἀρχῆς*, falls short by 5 letters. The gap must be filled by words which shall have a relation to the whole, equivalent to that of *ἐπιστάται*. Now the epistatae and their secretary are all provided for in the following lines; but on the analogy of the very similar prescript to the report of the Erechtheum Commission (*I.G.* I, 322) the architect's name also should appear. And his name may have a very prominent place, as in the Erechtheum accounts of 408/7 (*Ath. Mitt.* 1901, 224). It so happens that 22 letter spaces will be filled exactly by the words Ἀρχιτέκτων Μνησικλῆς καί. Mnesicles is mentioned by only two ancient authors, Philochorus (in Harpocration s.v. *Προπύλαια ταῦτα*) and Plutarch (*Pericles*, 13). Philochorus mentions him in the same breath with the fact that the Propylaea were begun in the archonship of Euthymenes, as if he had derived the entire sentence from the prescript of this inscription. The passage in Plutarch is supposed to have been derived from Ephorus, who may have copied the statement from this official record (cf. Fowler, *Harvard Studies*, 1901, p. 215).

L. 2. — The building is here called the *Προπύλαιον*, perhaps in reference to the fact that only the central hall was then under consideration. Three years later, when the wings too must have been well under way, we find it named, in the plural, τὰ Προπύλαια (*Col.* III, 1. 45). And so it is in later inscriptions, beginning with *I.G.* I, 32 B¹, whether we assign this to the year 435/4 (Kirchhoff, *Abh. Berl. Akad.* 1864, p. 8 f.; 1876, p. 21 f.) or to 419/8 (Cavaignac, *Rev. Phil.* 1900, p. 135; *Études*, pp. xxii, 138), and in literature, beginning with Thucydides (II, 13).

L. 3. — The name of the secretary of the epistatae here occurred before the mention of the archon, as Kirchhoff recognized, and so must have been introduced by the word *λοῖς*, referring back to the board consisting of the architect and the epistatae; elsewhere the introductory word is *ἤε*, referring to *ἀρχῆς*. There are 30 letter spaces before the archonship is given; subtracting the necessary *λοῖς* and *ἐγραμμάτενε*, 15 letter spaces remain to be divided between the secretary's name and his demotic. Both were therefore comparatively short. The demotic ends with . . ε]ΥΞ, and might have 6 (four examples in the list of Attic demes), 7 (five examples), or, more probably, 8 letters (twenty-one examples, in the pre-Euclidean spelling). The name would have had 9, 8, or 7 letters, according to the length given the demotic; in any case, the sixth letter of the name seems to have been A (*Col.* I, 1. 59). I therefore restore [. ας ε]ΥΞ.

L. 4. — [Ἀθηναίωνων], restored in agreement with the prescript for the last five years of the Parthenon (in the thirteenth and fifteenth years

¹ As restored by Wilhelm, *Sitzungsb. Wien. Akad.* 1901, p. 13; cf. Cavaignac, *Études*, p. xxi and pl. I.

of which, however, it was shortened to 'Αθηναίως because of lack of space).

L. 4. — [καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς βολῆς ἡεῖ], Kirchhoff; the καὶ seems unnecessary, and does not seem to have occurred in the Parthenon accounts, nor is there space for it in the present line if we accept [Ἀθηναίωσιν] and [Πε]ΙΟ[ε]ΛΔΕ[ς], both of which seem necessary.

L. 4. — The name of the first secretary for 437/6 reads . . ΙΟ . ΛΔΕ ., restored by Kirchhoff as *Hepouades*, accepted with reservations by Ferguson (*The Athenian Secretaries*, p. 14); Michaelis read . ιθ . λδε[ς] (*A.E.* 5), and Bannier δε[ς] (*Rh. Mus.* 1908, p. 430). The same name is preserved on fragment O of the Parthenon account for this year (Cavaignac, *Études*, p. lxii), again with the beginning of the name broken away. The restoration of l. 4 [Ἀθηναίωσιν ἐπὶ τῆς βολῆς ἡεῖ . .] leaves only two letters for the beginning of the name, which must therefore be [Πε]ΙΟ[ε]ΛΔΕ[ς]. This has been confirmed by Woodward's discovery of the small fragment of the Parthenon inscription (*B.S.A.* 1909-10, p. 188; cf. *A.J.A.* 1913, pp. 58, 72).

Ll. 5-6. — [ἐπιστάται] should probably be repeated here, to fit the usual formula and to reduce the space for the first name to less than 24 letters. There were five epistatae, as is shown by the amount of space allotted to their names; there were five epistatae likewise in 434/3, but only four in 436/5 and 435/4. A similar irregularity appears in the first ten years of the Parthenon accounts, where there were probably five epistatae in the first year, six or seven in the third, three in the fifth and eighth, and four in the ninth year.¹

The receipts for each year are classified and follow each other almost in a fixed order. They may be divided into five departments: (1) the surplus from the epistatae of the previous year; (2) grants from various boards, the treasurers of Athena, the Hellenotamiae (both from the tribute of the Delian Confederacy and from the army chest), and the treasurers of Hephaestus; (3) money received from the sale of useless material, tiles, wood, *pinakes*, hides of animals, and coloring matter; (4) regular income from house rental; and (5) contributions from private individuals.

Fragment B, which cannot be placed in the second item column of the obverse without colliding with the bottom of C + D, apart from the fact that the receipts which it contains cannot continue the expenses begun on C + D, must be located

¹ Five seems to have been the usual number, as in the early account, *I.G.* I, 293-296. But only three appear in the account for the statues of Athena and Hephaestus (*I.G.* I, 318) and in the report on the Erechtheum (*I.G.* I, 322).

in the first item column of the obverse, ll. 16-28. The small unpublished fragment P makes an actual contact joint with the obverse of B, so that no doubt of its attribution is possible; it contains portions of ll. 23-31 of Col. I, and shows that the heading *Ἀναλόματα* for the first year was in l. 29. Among the items in the missing ll. 8-15 we may restore the usual formulae for receipts from the treasurers of Athena and from the Hellenotamiae. The remaining items are as follows:

[X σ]ΥΛΟ[ν
 X ΞΥΜΜ[ι κ τ ο ν
 Κ Ε Ρ Α Μ [τ ο α π ο τ ο ν - - -
 Ο Ν Κ Α Θ [ι ρ ε θ ε ν τ ο ν - - - -
 20 Ο Ν Τ Ο Ν Ε [- - -
 Ρ Ι Δ Ο Κ Α [- - -
 X ΞΥΛΟ[π ρ α θ ε ν τ ο ν τ ι μ ε]
 Ρ Ι Ν Α Κ Ο [ν] [ι μ ε]
 Ο Ι Κ Ι Α Ξ Ι Ε Ρ Α [ς μ ι σ θ ο ο σ ι ς]
 25 Ρ Α Ρ Α Ρ Λ [ε] [ι ξ τ ι C] [- - -
 Ξ Κ Υ Τ Ο Ν [π] Ε Ρ Ι Τ / [ε μ α τ ο ν τ ι μ ε]
 Ρ Α Ρ Α Ξ [ά ν] Δ Ο Ν Ο Ξ [- - - - -
 [ε] Θ Ε Ν [-ι] Ι Ο Λ Ε Ο [ν τ ο ς - - - -

Ll. 16-17. — [Xσ]ΥΛΟ(ν) and XΞΥΜΜ(ίκτρον) both suggested by Kirchhoff; the formula for the receipt from the Hellenotamiae, XΞΥΜΜ- [αχικὸ φόρο], cannot be restored here because the traces in line 16 will not fit.

Ll. 18-21. — Evidently these go together to form a single item, in connection with the sale of material from the old Propylon and adjacent buildings, now demolished to make way for the new structure. With ll. 18-19, compare the sales of old roof tiles from demolished buildings in Delos (*I.G.* XI, 144, A 21; *I.G.* XI, 287, A 22-23; *B.C.H.* 1905, p. 489, a 7).

L. 22. — A sale of old wooden beams from demolished buildings; similarly the woodwork of a propylon at Delos was sold before making repairs (*I.G.* XI, 161, A 38; cf. *B.C.H.* 1882, p. 20, l. 157).

L. 23. — The sale of *pinakes* was continued into the next year (Column II, line 9). Could they have been revetment slabs from the old Propylon, or the marble metopes of the Hekatompedon?

L. 24. — This item will be discussed in connection with Col. II, line 8; the word *μίσθοσις* is correctly restored by Bannier (*Rh. Mus.* 1906, p. 221, n. 5; cf. also *I.G.* I, 283, 15-19; 288 a, suppl. p. 145; *I.G.* II, 814, a,

A 26/30, and b, 24/25), but is rejected by Cavaignac (*Études*, p. xxx, n. 2) and Woodward (*B.S.A.* 1909/10, p. 202).

L. 25. — A private contribution; Pleistias was probably the same as the ambassador to Perdiccas of Macedonia in 426 B.C. (*I.G.* I, 40) and the secretary of the senate of 435/4 (*I.G.* I, 37, 273).

L. 26. — An entry of unusual character; it is the year immediately after the Panathenaic festival of 438, and this is almost certainly a reference to the *δερματικόν* (cf. Hesychius, s.v. *σκῦτος* · *πᾶν δέρμα*), the money accruing from the sale of the hides of the cattle slain in that festival (Harpocration, s.v. *Δερματικόν*)¹; the rather rare word *περιτμήματα* is usually found in connection with *δέρματα* (cf. Hesychius, s.v. *Κόλλεα*; Moeris, s.v. *Περτίκια*), so that the association with *σκυτῶν* is perfect.²

Ll. 27-28. — Contributions from two private individuals, Sauron, who contributed also to the Parthenon in 439/8 (*A.J.A.* 1913, p. 69), and Timoleon.

The expenses of the first year, as has been mentioned, begin in line 29. The large fragment E, which has on the obverse the straggling ends of the lines of an item column at the left and the beginning of a money column at the right, must be placed midway between the two columns, and in ll. 31-47; the items at the left must, therefore, belong to the expenses of the first year. The three fragments, M + N + O, joined together by Woodward, obviously contain expenses, the conclusion of an account, and the prescript of a new year. The preservation of the surface is totally unlike the granulated and badly weathered reverses of B, C, D, and E. Woodward unfortunately thought that they resembled the reverse of E (*B.S.A.* 1909-1910, p. 201); placing them on the reverse, he could assign them only to the end of the fourth year and the beginning of the fifth.³ On the obverse we must choose between the first and second years or the second and third. As we shall find, the beginning of an annual prescript, evidently the third, appears on E, in the second column ll. 35-39; the fragments M + N +

¹ On the *δερματικόν*, cf. *I.G.* II, 163 and 741.

² It is used also in connection with thin silver plates in the Parthenon inventories (*I.G.* II, 695, 8-9; 698, II, 29-30; *J.H.S.* 1909, pp. 182, 184, ll. 12-13).

³ Woodward believes that this dating is confirmed by restoring, in the annual prescript on I + J, as first secretary of the senate, *Κριτίδης Τειθράσιος*, who held that office in 433/2; this would approximately fit a *stoichedon* arrangement. But not only is the number of letters in these lines completely unknown, so that such a restoration cannot be checked; in no case in these inscriptions is the demotic of the first secretary given.

O cannot be fitted to this with any sort of *stoichedon* arrangement. On the other hand, it is possible to make a perfectly *stoichedon* arrangement if we consider that the prescript belongs to the second year. What is more important at present is that the phrase *οδοποιοῖς καὶ λίθος ἀνατιθεῖσι ἐπὶ τὰ κύκλα*, which appeared so frequently in the accounts of the Parthenon (Col. III, 61-62; Col. IV, 22-23, 58-59; Col. V, 32-34), and was indeed suggested by Woodward in the case of E (*l.c.* p. 205), proves that E and M + N + O all belong together. When thus fitted together, it appears that the accounts of 437/6 closed in line 51, the expenses having occupied 23 lines.

[Α ν α λ ο μ α] Τ Α

30 [ο ν ε μ α τ ο] Ν

[- - - - -] [- - - - -] Δ Ο Ξ

[- - - - -] [- - - - -] Ι Ξ Ι Ε Ι Α Ξ

35 [λ ι θ ο τ ο μ ο ι ς Π εν τε λ ε] ⊙ Ε Ν

] Ε Ν

δ] > Ξ

] Ξ Ι Ε Ι Α Ξ

40

] Ν

45 Η Υ Γ Ο Ι [γ ο ι ς - - -

Η Υ Γ Ο Ρ Λ [ο ι ς Γ εν τε λ ε θ εν η ο δ ο] Γ Ο Ι Ο [ι ς]

Κ Α Ι Λ Ι ⊙ [ο ς α ν α τι θ ε σ ι ε π ι τ α] < Υ Κ Λ Α

Κ Α Τ Α Μ Ε [ν ι ο ν]

Μ Ι Ξ ⊙ Ο Μ Λ [το ν]

50 Α Ν Ε ' - ⊙ Ν [- - - - -

- Α Ρ Ε [δ] ⊙ Μ [ε ν τ ο ι ς ν ε ο ι ς ε π ι σ τ α τ ε σ ι]

L. 45. — [Λυ]ΓΟ[ργοῖς], Woodward; another possibility is ΗΥΓΟΙ[ολυ], as in the Parthenon inscription (Col. II, line 105), and perhaps also in the Propylaea accounts, Col. II, next to last line.

L. 47. — ΚΑΙΛΙ⊙[ορόμοις], Woodward.

Ll. 48-49. — ΚΑΤΑΜΕ[να]ΙΜΙΞ⊙ΟΜ[ατα], Woodward, in the nomina-

tive; he questions the case of *καταμενιον* (*B.S.A.* 1909-10, p. 199, n. 2) where it appears in the Parthenon inscriptions, but it should obviously be in the genitive case (cf. *A.J.A.* 1913, p. 75,¹ and *Berl. Phil. W.* 1913, p. 317²).

L. 50. — ANE[λσσα]M[ε], suggested by Bannier (*Berl. Phil. W.* 1913, p. 318).

L. 51. — Only the first word is restored by Woodward; Bannier now reads the line as I have given it, on the analogy of *I.G.* I, 289-296 (*Berl. Phil. W.* 1913, p. 318).

I have observed that the annual prescript on fragments N+O can be restored to fit the requirements of the second year; slight traces of the beginning of the receipts appear on the same stones.

[επιτες δευτερας] A P X E [λει ---
 [--- επιτ ε] B O L L [λει ---
 55 [προτοσεγραμματα] Y E: E [πισταται ---
 [--- -] E [---
 [--- - το υτ] O [ισλεμματατο etc.
 [παρ α] O [μπροτερον etc.
 [--- -] / [σεγραμματατε

L. 54. — Woodward restores *Κριτιάδες Τειθράσιος* (*B.S.A.* 1909-10, p. 203), to fit his supposed date of the fragment, and an assumed number of 43 letters to the line; but the number of letters in these lines is unknown, and the demotic of the secretary should not be given.

Another fragment, J, also from the obverse, as is shown by its preservation and lettering (Cavaignac here agrees), comes from the bottom of a column, as is shown by the fact that 4½ cm. of blank space still remain below the last line.³ Because this fragment shows that the column ended in the course of a year's receipts, Column II, which must have ended the account of the third year (since the fourth year began afresh

¹ The use of *καταμενιον*, in the dative case, in one portion of the Parthenon account, is not a stone-cutter's mistake, but mine; that we should read *καταμενιον* here also, I shall show in a later number of this *Journal*.

² Bannier is here mistaken in supposing that Woodward intends to read the two lines as one entry; the divisional mark is given, *B.S.A.* 1909-1910, p. 199.

³ This fact was not observed by Woodward, who places it almost at the top of the stele, above B. He thus accidentally arrives at the correct date, the second year. Cavaignac assigned it to the third year, for reasons given below.

at the top of the reverse, Column III), is out of the question. We must place it at the bottom of Column I, where its receipts will continue those on fragment O. The receipts, from the treasurers of Athena and from the Hellenotamiae, are those which generally follow directly after the entry of the surplus (as in the Parthenon account, Col. I, 76-81; Col. III, 47-48; Col. V, 16-20; and elsewhere in the Propylaea, Col. III, ll. 9-13); but in some cases other receipts are entered first (as in the Parthenon, Col. I, 109-114; and elsewhere in the Propylaea, Col. II). Rather than make J follow O directly, we may interpose some such entry as *παρὰ ἑλλανοταμιῶν ἀπὸ στρατιᾶς* (cf. Col. II; Col. III, 16). J should be placed in ll. 61-65 of Column I, or perhaps a little lower. In any case, it was continued directly by the receipts in ll. 8-9 of Column II.

[π α ρ α] - O [μ π ρ ο τ ε ρ ο ν ε π ι σ τ α τ ο ν ἡ ο ι ς]
 [- - - -] / [ε ε γ ρ α μ μ α τ ε ν ε - - - - ε υ ς]

60 [- - - - - - - - - -]
 [π α ρ α τ α μ ι ο ν ἡ] O I T [α τ ε ς θ ε ο ε τ α μ ι ε ν
 ο ν]

[ἡ ο ι ς - - - - ε] Λ P A M [μ α τ ε ν ε - - - - -
 [π α ρ α ἡ ε λ λ ε] I O T A M [ι ο ν ἡ ο ι ς - - - - -
 [ε γ ρ α μ μ α τ] E Y E A I / [σ ο ν ε ν σ τ ο χ σ υ μ μ
 α χ ι κ ο]

[φ ο ρ ο μ ν α α π] O T O T / [λ α ν τ ο]

II 8 [ο ι κ ι] A ξ H I E P A ξ M \ < [θ ο σ ι ς]

9 [π ι ν α] K O N T I M E

Sums of money are preserved at the left of the last two items:

II, 8 ΙΔΔΔ††

9 ΓΗC

L. 59. — [----] \ [s], in which the five spaces at the beginning are given by the *παρὰ* of the line above, is the name of the secretary for the *epistatae* of the first year, as was explained in the comment on line 3.

Ll. 61-65. — These lines are repeated according to Kirchhoff's restoration, *I.G.* I, p. 222, except that *ἡοις* is moved to the beginning of line 62, in line 63 I read *ρ*, and in line 64 / = *χ*.

L. 64. — The only demotics beginning with *Α* being *Αἰγυλιεύς*, *Αἰθαλίδης*, and *Αἰχσονεύς* (all of nine letters), the additional trace / makes the resto-

ration Αἰχσωνεύς certain. Cavaignac (*Études*, pp. lxx-lxxi) attributes J to the third year because, he says, the demotic of the secretary of Hellenotamiae (beginning with ΑΙ) is not the same as that for the second year, 436/5, as given by *I.G.* I, 244. This is not a valid reason, however, because the demotic of the secretary of that year, ΦΙΛΕ[ταῖρος Θεοδ]ΕΚΤΟ[ς] as restored by Dittenberger (*Syll.*¹ No. 17), or ΦΙΛΕ[μονίδες Εὐρ]ΕΚΤΟ[ς] (Kirchhoff, *Abh. Berl. Akad.* 1870, p. 108) is lost; Cavaignac must have attempted to restore ΕΚΤΟ as a demotic. On the contrary, the trace on J fits the nine spaces for the demotic in line 4 of *I.G.* I, 244, so that if the latter is correctly dated in the *Corpus*, we should read the name of the secretary in ll. 63-64 of the Propylaea inscription as Φιλέταῖρος or Φιλεμονίδες Αἰχσωνεύς (cf. *A.J.A.* 1913, pp. 68, 69 n. 2, 79).

Col. II, line 8. — [χορ]ΑΞΗΙΕΡΑΞΜΙ<[θός], Cavaignac (*Études*, p. lxx); to this Woodward rightly objects (*B.S.A.* 1909-10, p. 202, n. 1-2). For μίσθοσις, compare Col. I, line 24. I deferred until this moment the consideration of the size of the annual rental. This is probably the rental of one of the houses from which Athena derived part of her income,¹ the amount being transferred in this case by her treasurers to the account of the epistatae. The Delian treasury received only 297 drachmae for the yearly rental of several houses (*I.G.* II, 814 a, A 30; b, 25), so that a larger sum than the 132 drachmae, obtained by completing the Η of which one hasta is visible in line 8 of our inscription, would be surprising for a single house, besides extending beyond the left edge of the money column.² The rate was probably about 8 per cent;³ the valuation of the house was probably about 1650 dr., which, if not in connection with a large estate, would imply a house of the better class.⁴ This rental of 132 dr. probably appeared in each annual account of the Propylaea.

L. 9. — Cavaignac supposed that the space was not great enough for the four missing letters of [τινά]ΚΟΝ unless the Ι was "en surcharge."

The expenses of the second year begin in line 10 of Column II; and on fragment E, just above the five letters which form the beginnings of the five lines of the third annual prescript, we observe in line 33 the traces of Ι (= Μ) of the surplus. The fracture of L (*I.G.* I, 555, 1) fits the bottom of the obverse of

¹ Compare the lists of οἰκίαι λεπαί and of οἰκήματα belonging to the Delian Apollo (*I.G.* II, 814, 817).

² Kirchhoff and all later commentators prefer to make it larger.

³ A workshop, dwelling house, and another building in the Peiraeus, representing a total value of 700 dr., were rented for 54 dr. yearly, or 7½ per cent (*I.G.* III, 1058; Fränkel, *Hermes*, 1883, pp. 314-318); a house in Melite worth 3000 dr., together with a house in Eleusis worth 500 dr., brought in as rental 300 dr. or 8½ per cent (Isaeus, *Περὶ τοῦ Ἀγρίου κλήρου*, 42).

⁴ Compare the prices, for instance, in the inscription of Tenos: Dareste, Haussoullier, and Reinach, *Inscr. juridiques*, I, pp. 64-87.

C, and completes the sums of money in ll. 11-13. Fragment S likewise belongs to the obverse, according to the preservation of the surface; with it must be considered the missing H, which joined it accurately. The items are clearly expenses; the spacing of the lines is slightly too great for the similar items of stonework on E, Column I; we must therefore place them in Column II, among the expenses of the second or third year. A more definite attribution seems to be impossible; at present I include them in the second year's account. The tiny fragment Q seems, according to its surfaces, to belong to the obverse of the stele. The items which it contains, *μισθομάτων*, did not occur at the beginning of the expenses of the first, second,¹ or fifth year, but did occur at the end of the expenses of the first and third years; probably the end is the natural place for it.² With the end of the first year's account occupied by M+N+O, and that of the third year apparently by A, we should place Q near the end of the account of the second year.

10 [α ν α λ ο] M A τ A
 X X X X Π Η Ι Δ Δ Τ Τ Ι [ο ν ε] M A τ Ο Ν
 M Π X Π Η Δ Δ Γ Τ Ι C
 Γ X Π Η Η Η Η Δ Γ Τ
 [-] X Π Η Η Η Η
 15 [- - -] Τ Τ Τ *
 *
 I
 L I C O [- - - -]
 L I C O T O [μ ο ι ς --
 L I C O T O M O I [ς ---
 L I ~ O T O M O I [ς ---
 [- - - - -
 [λ ι θ] A Λ O Λ [ι α ς ---
 * * *
 [κ α τ α] ι ι [ν ι ο ν]
 [μ ι] ξ ο O M A T [ο ν]
 * * *
 33 / [M - - πα ρ ε δ ο μ ε ν etc.

¹ At the beginning of the expenses of the second year, Col. II, line 11, could be read [μισθομα]—[ον] only by an impossible crowding of the letters; Cavaignac seems to be mistaken in saying that the second M of *μισθομάτων* is still distinct.

² The Parthenon accounts, however, give this item twice at the beginning and twice at the end.

L. 12. — [μσθo]M[a] — [ov], Cavaignac (*l.c.* p. lxx).

L. 13. — The first figure is probably Π rather than Π, as it is usually read.

L. 33. — The amount is repeated in line 40, from which this is restored.

The accounts of the third year begin in line 35 of Column II; here are letters which can only be the beginnings of the five lines of the prescript. Restoring ll. 35–36 according to the usual formulae, it appears that the ⊙ at the beginning of line 36 was almost certainly the first letter of the demotic of the secretary of the epistatae; and from Col. III, line 8, we learn that the demotic of the secretary for the third year was Θορίκιος, a slight addition to our evidence. Fragment R, containing a few letters of an annual prescript, must likewise be assigned to the third year, the only vacancy on the obverse. Its letters, moreover, are so arranged that they fit the restoration of lines 37 and 39.

E [π ι τ ε σ τ ρ ι τ ε σ α ρ χ ε ς ἡ ε ι Ε π ι κ λ ε σ ε γ ρ α μ
ματενε]
⊙ [ο ρ ι κ ι ο σ ε π ι τ ε ς β ο λ ε ς ἡ ε ι -----
π ρ ο τ ο ς
E / [ρ α μ μ α τ ε ν ε : ε π ι] ξ Τ Α Ι [α ι -----
Δ Ι [-----] Ε Υ ξ Β Λ [-----
Α Ν [α ----- ι ο σ : τ ο] / Τ Ο Ι ξ Λ [ε μ μ α τ α τ ο ε ν ι α υ
το του το τα δε

Ll. 35–36. — Ἐπικλῆς Θορίκιος is named in Col. III, line 8.

L. 38. — Here appear the names and demotics of the second and third epistatae (the first appeared in line 37), and the name of the fourth (his demotic is given in the following line). The name of the third epistates is perhaps ΒΛ[ἐπυρος].

L. 39. — The demotic of the fourth and last epistates, beginning with ΑΝ, can be only Ἀναγυράσιος, Ἀναφλύστιος, or Ἀνακαίεις; either of the two former, 11 letters in length, would fit the space exactly.

The receipts begin in line 40; traces are preserved on both fragments E and R. The two fragments F + I, united by Bannier and assigned to our stele because of the formulae and the rough surface of the right edge (like that on the top of C + D), belong to the obverse, as is shown by the surface and the size and spacing of the letters.¹ They come, therefore, from the

¹ Cavaignac and Woodward assign them to the reverse, and so to the fifth year, for the same reason which identifies them as of the obverse, the style of the writing.

right edge of Column II, and contain receipts, so that they cannot be assigned to the second year, which closes its receipts in line 9. The third year is the only remaining possibility; they would then be placed below and to the right of E and R.

40 Μ Μ [- π α] Ρ Α [- ο μ π ρ ο τ ε ρ ο ν ε π ι σ τ α τ ο ν ἡ ο ι ς]
 [- - - - - ε γ ρ α μ α τ ε ν ε - - - - -]
 Μ Μ [- - - - -]
 Δ [- - - - -] * * * * *

In restoring fragments F + I, I have usually followed Bannier's readings (*Ath. Mitt.* 1902, p. 303).

[*hek*] AΞTEΞMEA, Bannier (*l.c.*).

[*Androkles* 'Aγ] AΞIPΓOΦL[*veis*], Rangabé (*Ant. hell.* I, p. 164).

The remaining portion of Column II was occupied by the expenses of the third year. Of these no fragment can be placed with absolute certainty, but their conclusion is probably to be read on fragment A (*I.G.* I, 116 i), which is certainly from the end of a column, with 13 cm. of blank space now remaining below the last line. The surface is not so perfectly preserved as on most of the obverse, and there is a possibility that the fragment belongs to the reverse. I give it here, however, as of the obverse.

[μ ι σ θ ο μ α τ ο] N
 [- - - - -] Γ O L I N A N E Y I [- -
 [π α ρ ε δ ο μ] - N T O I Ξ N E O I [ς ε π ι σ τ α τ ε σ ι]

Fragment G, with numbers only, must be assigned because of its surface to the obverse, and because of the amount of space at the left of the sums, to Column II. Here it can be referred only to an expense account, for the spacing of the entries does not fit that of the receipts of the third year; it reminds one of the two-line-expense items which come near the end of a year's account, as, for instance, in M. The grain of the top of the stone would seem to associate it with the mica veins at the bottom of C, so that it probably contains expenses of the third year, rather than of the second. Another fragment with numbers only, K, seems to record expenses rather than receipts, since even obols are mentioned. But whether it comes from the first, second, or third years can hardly be determined. It seems to me unnecessary to reprint these fragments, and I can add nothing to Kirchhoff's comment in the *Corpus*.

On turning to the reverse, we find that C + D, which formed the right-hand upper corner of the obverse, here belong to the left-hand upper corner. The text of these two combined fragments begins with the prescript of the fourth year, written in smaller letters which do not extend across the entire width of the stele, as at the top of the obverse, but only across Column III.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
[\Theta \epsilon & o & i : A] \odot E N A & I & A [T & v & x \epsilon] \\
[\epsilon \pi i \tau e s \tau e] A P . T E S A P X E & \nu \epsilon s \epsilon] \lambda P^{[a]} & \mu & a & \tau & \epsilon & v \epsilon] \\
[- - - - -] E \Pi I T E S B O L & \gamma e v \epsilon s] \Gamma P & [o & \tau & o & s & \epsilon \gamma \rho a \mu] \\
[\mu a \tau e v e \epsilon \pi i] S T A T A I : A P I & \lambda i \tau e v s] M & I [- - - - -] \\
\delta [- - - - -] S \Delta I K T V S K C^{[i]} & \tau \rho a \tau o s] & - L i [s] - I M [o & \sigma \\
[- - - - -] \Theta) O P A I E Y S T O & a \tau a \tau] O E N & K E - - - - -] \\
& & Y T O I S L [\epsilon \mu \mu \\
& & I [a v \tau o r a \delta \epsilon]
\end{array}$$

L. 1.—This invocation, restored also by Bannier (*Berl. Phil. W.* 1911, p. 853), is similar to those which headed the accounts of the statue of Athena Parthenos (*I.G. I*, 298) or the Parthenon inventory for 422/1 (*I.G. I*, 170; Wilhelm, *Hermes*, 1901, p. 449).

L. 4. — API[σ τ . . .]ΟΞΜ[ελιεύς], Kirchhoff; a trace of — as the eighth letter indicates that the name must be 'Αρίστουλλος.

L. 5.—[ⲉⲙ]EM(.....)E[., Kirchhoff; I restore TIM[ϣⲟⲩⲧⲣⲁⲩⲟⲥ] KE[.....] to fit the space.

The receipts of this year, so far as they are preserved on fragments C + D, may be repeated almost without variation from Kirchhoff's restoration.

ΚΕ[ραμε]ΥΞ. It so happens that the only Πρωτόνικος known in Attica is ἐκ Κεραμείων, on sepulchral inscriptions of about 400 B.C. (*I.G.* II, 1235, 1238); but he is not necessarily the same as our secretary.

L. 16. — ἀ or λ[ι]ΓΟΞΤΡΑΤΙΑΞΡ, Kirchhoff; the last letter, Ρ, is certainly to be read ΤΙ, and I can only suggest that the somewhat inappropriate word τιμί was written here by mistake; it does not appear in the similar entry in Column II.

A few traces of the expenses of the fourth year appear on the back of fragment E (*I.G.* I, 315 c); they show that the account ended in line 46.

[----- Π ε] Ν Τ Ε Λ Ε Ξ Ι
 [-----
 [καταμενιον]
 [μισθοματον]
 45 [----- Π] Ρ Ο Ρ Υ Λ Α Ι Α
 [παρεδομεν τοις νεοις επι σ] Τ Α Τ Ε Ξ Ι

L. 41. — λιθοτόμοις Π[ε]ΝΤΕΛΕΞΙ, Woodward (*l.c.* p. 203); the space is, however, too great for this.

Ll. 45-46. — Woodward believes that this is a final statement of the financial position at the close of the work, and so would assign it to the fifth year.

It might be assumed that the prescript of the fifth year and the receipts are continued in Column III, but for the fact that the receipts appear also in ll. 19-26 of Column IV, on the back of fragment B (*I.G.* I, 312). From the obverse we learned that one year's accounts normally occupied two-thirds of a column; the receipts at the top of Column IV could not be those of an additional sixth year (throwing aside the testimony of Heliodorus), unless we suppose that the fifth year was squeezed into the lowest third of Column III, which seems impossible.¹ On the other hand, agreeing that the receipts on the reverse of B (Column IV) are those of the fifth year, they would have been overwhelmingly numerous if they had begun in Column III. It seems more probable that at the end of the year 433/2, the

¹ The accounts of the fourth year occupy about as much of Column III (ll. 1-46) as those of the first year cover in Column I (ll. 1-51), *i.e.* about two-thirds of a column.

secretary to the epistatae, finding that the work was now ended because of the transfer of the energies of the state to financing the operations which began in the winter of 433/2 against Potidaea, and that economy of space on the stele was no longer necessary, began anew with Column IV for the accounts of the fifth year. There was a similar extravagance in spacing the account of the last year of the Parthenon, the same year 433/2 (*A.J.A.* 1913, p. 76). After the receipts of the fifth year, in line 27 of Column IV appears the heading *'Αναλόματα*, and parts of these expenses are preserved in ll. 28-32. My reading does not differ from that of the *Corpus* (*I.G.* I, 312), and I shall not therefore repeat the text. The expenses of the fifth year cannot have continued after line 40; for from line 41 to the bottom of the stele, a rough *werkzoll* (visible on E) occupies the space which would have been filled by the accounts of the completion of the building, if the work had not been interrupted at that point by the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War. The *werkzoll* here is as characteristic of the sudden cessation of work as are the *werkzoll* and bosses on the pavements and walls of the Propylaea themselves.

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ROMAN REMAINS IN THE TOWN AND TERRI-
TORY OF VELLETRI¹

VELLETRI² (ancient Velitrae), in classical times one of the most important and prominent of the Volscian towns, famous also as the original home of the Octavian family,³ lies upon a low hill at the southeast edge of the Alban Range. At its back is the long ridge of the Artemisium, from which, however, it is separated by a distinct depression. That this was the site of the original Volscian as well as of the Roman town is almost certain, although for this there is no actual proof. The well-known bronze tablet of Velletri, written in the Volscian dialect,⁴ was found near the Chiesa delle Stimate, originally called the Madonna della Neve. At the same time there came to light a number of fragments of a terra-cotta frieze. During the year 1910 slight excavations were conducted in the same neighborhood, and other terra-cotta fragments of the same character were discovered. These finds seem to indicate that here was situated a Volscian temple, upon the remains of which the present church was built.

We have traces of a still earlier settlement on or near the

¹ This investigation was undertaken at the suggestion of Director Jesse Benedict Carter, to whom, and also to Mr. A. W. Van Buren of the American School, and to Sig. Cav. O. Nardini, Inspector of Antiquities at Velletri, I desire to express my thanks for their assistance in its prosecution. I am indebted to Mr. J. H. Ten Eyck Burr for the majority of the photographs which appear in this article.

Dr. Thomas Ashby, Director of the British School in Rome, has very kindly given this article a preliminary reading and has, himself, gone over the ground covered by it. I wish to express my great indebtedness to him for countless suggestions and several very important additions.

² To the full bibliography given by Tomassetti, *La Campagna Romana*, Vol. II, pp. 346 ff., should be added Attilio Gabrielli, *Illustrazioni Storico-Artistiche di Velletri*, Velletri, 1907; and Augusto Tarsenghi, *Velletri e le sue Contrade*, Velletri, 1910.

³ Suetonius, *Aug.* 1.

⁴ Mommsen, *Unterit. Dial.* 320; Fabretti, *Corpus Inscript. Italic.* 2736; Deecke, *Rh. Mus.* XLI, 1886, p. 200.

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Archaeological Institute of America, Vol. XVII (1913), No. 3.

site. In 1893 a *tomba a pozzo* of the Iron Age was found near Velletri in the Vigna d' Andrea to the south of the former Vigna Barbi, now the experimental station for American vines, to the east of the town. The tomb had a beehive roof, and was 1 m. high and 1 m. in diameter.¹ (T.A.)

The strategical position of Velitrae was important, inasmuch as it commanded from its position on the southern slopes of the outer rim of the Alban Volcano the passage between it and the Volscian Hills, and enjoyed a fine view of the whole Pontine Plain. The site of the town itself was rendered very strong by nature, as it is almost entirely surrounded by deep ravines except on the south, where the ground slopes away gradually towards the plain. On the north, only a narrow neck connects it with the higher ground behind.²

What is known of the history of Velitrae may be summarized very briefly.³ In all the various struggles between the Volscians and the Romans, as recounted by Livy, Dionysius, and others, its inhabitants played a prominent part. Dionysius⁴ places the first conflict between Velitrae and Rome in the time of King Ancus Marcius. The annalists, therefore, considered the town as having belonged originally to the Volscians. This is, however, generally regarded as unlikely. It was probably originally a Latin settlement, and was captured by the Volscians at some time not far from 499 B.C.⁵ The people of Velitrae are credited with having shared in the defeat administered to the Latins by the Romans at Lake Regillus. About the year 494 a Roman colony was placed in the town.⁶ This was enlarged by new colonies sent in 491⁷ and in 404 B.C.⁸

In 393 the struggle was renewed, and subsequent encounters, with defeats administered to the people of Velitrae, are

¹ Barnabei in *Not. Scav.* 1893, p. 200; Pinza in *Mon. Ant.* XV, 1905, p. 342.

² Nissen, *Italische Landeskunde*, II, 2, p. 632.

³ Mommsen, *C.I.L.* X, 1, p. 651; Nibby, *Dintorni di Roma*, III, pp. 438 ff.

⁴ III, 41.

⁵ Nissen, *Italische Landeskunde*, II, 2, p. 632; Ihne, *History of Rome*, I, p. 232. Mommsen (*History of Rome*, V, p. 445) considers Velitrae as originally Volscian.

⁶ Dionysius, VI, 42; Livy, II, 30.

⁷ Dionysius, VII, 12; Livy, II, 34.

⁸ Diodorus, XIV, 34, 7.

recorded as taking place continuously down to 338 B.C. In that year occurred the great contest between the Romans and the Latin League. The people of Velitrae, together with those of Aricia and Lanuvium, suffered final defeat at the hands of C. Maenius at the river Astura.¹ Among the punishments inflicted by the Romans, that of Velitrae was most severe. Its walls were thrown down and its senators were deported to Rome and caused to dwell across the Tiber. The confiscated lands were conferred upon Roman colonists.²

From this time, with the exception of a passage in Silius Italicus,³ who mentions Velitrae among the colonies which sent their contingents against Hannibal, the references are scattered and of no historical importance, and we hear little or nothing of the place except as the home of the *gens Octavia*. Then, as now, its wine was famous, although, according to Pliny, inferior to Falernian.⁴

ROADS⁵

De la Blanchère⁶ enumerates the following roads as radiating from Velitrae :

1. A road to Lanuvium, which would correspond with the old track going westward from Velletri past S. Nicola and S. Eurosia to the Casale dei Gendarmi, where it joins the modern Via Appia Nuova. Upon this track there are now no traces of paving *in situ*, but there are several cuttings which are probably of ancient origin. Along the track going north to the west of S. Nicola, there are numerous paving-stones, which, whether they belong to the main track or to the side path, seem, at least, to prove the antiquity of the former, while the side path also has some ancient-looking cuttings.

2. A road to Torre del Padiglione, or rather Campomorto (the so-called Selciatella di Lazzaria), which passes by the ruins known as Sole e Luna.

¹ Livy, VIII, 12 and 13; Ihne, *l.c.* I, p. 363.

² Livy, VIII, 14, 5.

³ VIII, 377.

⁴ Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* XIV, 65.

⁵ The following notes on roads were given me entirely by Dr. Ashby.

⁶ 'Un Chapitre de l'Histoire Pontine' (in *Mémoires présentés à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres*, Vol. X), p. 48.

3. A road to Satricum, traces of which were seen by him in the Vigna Capoccio in the Regione Paganica in 1884. They are still visible. According to him, it divided before reaching the Via Appia, one branch going to Campomorto on Conca, the other towards Sessano. The former would, no doubt, be the road which passes close to the Cento Archi (Cento Colonne) and Civitana.

4. A road to Cori, of which he saw traces. It passed close to the Torrecchia Vecchia.

5. A road to Giulianello, of which he also saw traces (the Via Piazza di Mario). The pavement of this may still be seen *in situ* at the Casale Belisario, where it is 2.10 m. — *i.e.* 7 Roman feet — in width.¹

6. A road to the Civita above Artena, the pavement of which was found in 1899 at about 3 kilometres from Velletri on the modern road to Lariano, at a place called Pietre Liscie,² while De la Blanchère saw traces of it farther on near Fontana di Papa. A branch of it, as he rightly says, ran on to the Via Latina.³

To the roads enumerated by De la Blanchère should be added :

1. A track going due west from the Porta Romana at the north end of the modern town, and entering the highroad⁴ between the twenty-sixth and twenty-fifth miles from Rome. It leaves this again a little to the west of the twenty-fifth mile, goes northwest past the Casale Rossetti and the Fontana Pelara, and to the north of the Monte Canino, entering the road from Nemi to Genzano to the east of the Casale Fornaccio.

2. There may well have been a road to Nemi or the Valle Vivaro passing over the rim of the outer crater of the Alban Volcano. A path ascending northward from the Porta Romana past the Cappuccini and the Villa Antonelli seems to be of ancient origin in its first portion, having some paving-stones as curbstones and being sunk in a deep cutting; but the evidence is not sufficient to affirm the antiquity of this or of any of the

¹ On the left of this road, about 2 kilometres from Velletri, in the place called S. Anna, in the Vigna Pucci a leaden coffin was found with the skeleton of a woman and a coin of Aurelian (?) (*Not. Scav.* 1909, p. 59).

² *Not. Scav.* 1899, p. 338.

³ *Papers of the British School*, V, p. 418.

⁴ The highroad referred to is not the new road followed by the electric tramway.

other paths which ascend the mountain behind Velletri. The tufa rock is soft and a deep depression may easily have been created by the traffic of centuries.

CITY WALLS

After the destruction of the walls of the city in 339 B.C., no mention is made of any restoration. In the *Notizie degli Scavi*¹ are reports of the discovery of some foundations of the ancient wall. None of them are now visible. The excavations in which they were discovered were made on the site of the ancient necropolis. From the fact that the graves dating from the Roman period lay within the circuit of the wall, Di Tucci, the inspector of antiquities at that time, concluded that the Roman city was somewhat smaller in size than that of Volscian times.

The lower parts of the south and west walls of the church of San Giuseppe are composed of large rectangular blocks of tufa, of which on the south side there are six rows. Tersenghi² connects these with another wall discovered by Di Tucci while making repairs to the church of S. Michele Arcangelo in 1874, and concludes that they form part of the ancient wall of the Arx of the city. However, the blocks in the wall of San Giuseppe are obviously not *in situ*, but have been relaid in the construction of the church. They may very well have come from an ancient wall in the neighborhood. The church in question stands at the foot of the slight eminence upon which stands the Palazzo Municipale, and which must have served as the Arx, if any such existed.

TEMPLES

From the authors and from a few inscriptions, we know of several temples which must have stood in the city itself or in the immediate neighborhood.

Apollon and Sancus, Hercules. — The existence of these temples is proved by Livy, XXXII, 1, 10: “. . . et Veliterni Apollinis et Sanci aedes, et in Herculis aede capillum enatum.” Their location is entirely unknown.³

¹ 1880, pp. 168 ff.; 1885, p. 47.

² *I.c.* p. 56.

³ Baucó, *Storia della città di Velletri*, I, p. 490; Gabrielli, *I.c.* p. 61; Nibby, *Dintorni di Roma*, III, p. 446.

Mars. — Our only evidence is Suetonius, *Aug.* 1: "et ostendebatur ara Octavio consecrata, qui bello dux finitimo, cum forte Marti rem divinam faceret. . . ." This passage may refer, however, simply to an altar and not to a temple. In accordance with their usual custom, the local historians identify the site of the temple with that of the present church of San Clemente. Borgia,¹ on the strength of *C.I.L.* X, 1, 6582, discovered while excavating for the foundations of the episcopal residence, identified some remains of *opus reticulatum*, found in 1778 near the entrance of the church and later destroyed, as belonging to the temple.² There are now no remains or authentic proof for this temple.

Immediately back of the apse of San Clemente is a large underground water reservoir of Roman construction. It consists of two vaulted chambers, each about 20 m. long and 3.50 m. wide. The top of the roof is 3 m. above the present floor level. The two chambers are connected by eight arched openings, each being 1 m. wide. The whole is built of concrete and lined with *opus signinum*. Volpi,³ without reason, attributes it to the temple of Mars.

Sol and Luna. — From the name Solluna, now given to a section of the territory of Velletri near the line of the old Via Appia, about 4 kilometres from Velletri, it might be possible to conclude that here was located a temple of Sol and Luna, though the conjecture is, of course, a doubtful one. In 1905 there were discovered a large number of terra-cotta votive offerings which may have come from the old temple.⁴ A platform (about 40 m. × 20 m.) extending from east to west, and distant about 60 m. from the place where the terra-cottas were found, may belong to the foundations of the temple.⁵

At this point for a considerable distance there is a splendidly preserved portion of the Via Appia. The entire width of the

¹ *De Cruce Veliterna*, p. 211, note a.

² Cf. *C.I.L.* X, 1, 6582 and references.

³ Volpi, *Vet. Lat.* IV, p. 37 and tav. 1.

⁴ *Not. Scav.* 1905, p. 40.

⁵ Baucó, *l.c.* I, p. 481; Volpi, *l.c.* IV, p. 48 and pl. 8, who figures ruins on each side of the road, the nature of which is by no means clear. Dr. Ashby states that his identification of these remains with the tomb drawn by Labruzzii (*III*, p. 50; cf. *Mél. Arch. Hist.* XXIII, 1903, p. 402) is erroneous.

road is 8 m., the central portion being 4 m. in width. The paving of the centre is entirely preserved, while on either side at a distance of 2 m. the boundary stones are plainly visible.

Fortuna. — The only evidence is *C.I.L.* X, 1, 6554. | . . . | Geminus . . . | praetor q. IIII | . . . succe . . . | . . . Antoni . . . | . . . | aedes. *Fortunae.*

OTHER REMAINS IN THE TOWN

Two public buildings other than temples are known, both mentioned in inscriptions.

Basilica. — In the north wall of a building facing the Via Metabo just as it enters the Piazza Umberto I is the inscription *C.I.L.* X, 1, 6588 (s. m. f | *faci undam curavit* | . . . o. ad. *basilicam*), which may refer to a basilica.¹ At present the only letters visible are M, and in the next line below, DA. The whole wall has been covered with plaster, which may conceal the other blocks of peperino referred to by Stevenson.²

In the building immediately across the short street leading from the Piazza Umberto I to the church of San Clemente, and facing the one mentioned above, the north wall, 5 m. in length, and the west wall immediately adjoining for a length of 3 m. are formed of large regular tufa blocks. These belonged to an earlier building and are much weathered. They are visible only in the interior. They must have been taken from some Roman wall in the immediate neighborhood.

Amphitheatre. — A restoration of the amphitheatre at the time of the Emperors Valens and Valentinian (364–375 A.D.) is mentioned in *C.I.L.* X, 1, 6565.³ This is the only reference to such a building, but proves its existence.

To the west of the Porta Napoli there is a small piece of *opus reticulatum* in selce, and the south half of the stretch of wall going north from this point is built upon Roman concrete of selce with a *reticulatum* wall about 3 m. in front of it. These walls may be the lower part of a cryptoporticus. (T. A.)

In 1903 a tomb was discovered within the city in the cellar

¹ Cf. discussion in *C.I.L. l.c.*

² Cf. *C.I.L. l.c.*; Baucò, *l.c.* I, p. 482.

³ Now in the museum at Velletri.

of a house at No. 104 of the Via Paolina. In it was a sarcophagus of peperino, which contained a skeleton with two vases of the Iron Age and two Campanian vases which Nardini attributes to the first century B.C.¹ (T. A.)

TERRITORY OF VELLETRI

In the territory immediately surrounding Velletri there are numerous remains of Roman work, and there is evidence for the existence of a number of Roman villas, either in the form of walls existing at the present time, or in the names of the localities in which they were situated.

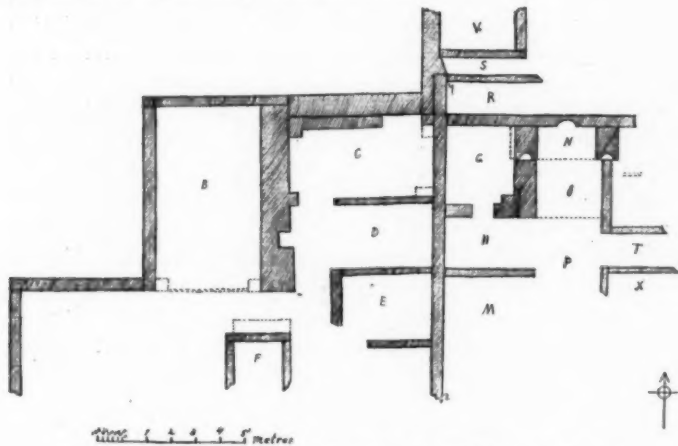


FIGURE 1. — STATION VILLA. PLAN OF MAIN GROUP OF ROOMS.

At the side of the road leading from the town to the railway station, in what are now the public gardens, as the result of excavations there have come to light a number of walls probably belonging to a small Roman villa. The plan of these is given in Figure 1.

The main group of rooms is divided into two parts by a wall of large tufa blocks which runs through the whole width of the building (Fig. 2). These blocks vary in length from 1.70 m. to 2 m. and in width from 0.43 m. to 0.50 m. At its north end

¹ *Not. Scav.* 1903, p. 228.

the wall is six blocks in height, then five, and finally four. There is no communication through this wall between the rooms on either side. In addition, blocks of tufa are used in the construction of several of the other walls, as for example in the wall between H and M, both walls of X, the wall between C and D, and the west wall of E. The presence of other blocks, such as a line in front of B and another back of F, is indicated by dotted lines.



FIGURE 2.—STATION VILLA. WALL OF Tufa BLOCKS.

The walls as a rule are built of concrete faced with *opus mixtum* or *opus incertum*. The *opus mixtum* varies from very good work with rectangular blocks of selce and regular courses of brick (see Fig. 2) to very rough work with irregularly shaped blocks of selce and bricks following no exact lines. *Opus reticulatum* occurs only in the central niche of N, a small piece 0.65 m. wide in the south wall of H at a height of about 1 m., where it joins the long tufa wall, another small piece in the north wall of G, and some at the bottom of the wall between H and G.

In the front of each side wall of N there is a small niche made of brick (Fig. 3). They are the only portions of the building in which brick is used alone as a facing. The walls themselves, which are unusually thick, are of concrete. The interiors of these niches were lined with stucco. In the north wall of N is a larger niche, already referred to. The walls of N were originally faced with marble (as was also the front of each side wall), the holes for attaching the slabs being still



FIGURE 3.—STATION VILLA. NICHES.

visible. The room was covered with a vaulted roof. The use of this room is not easy to determine. It may have served as a small chapel. The floor level is slightly higher than that of O, which in turn is higher than that of P.

At another period, by the building of the side walls of O, the two small niches must have been completely blocked up. Possibly at the same time the floor level of H was lowered. The present pavement of H is formed of *opus signinum*. Originally, however, it consisted of a black and white mosaic, as is proved by the fact that the south end of the west wall of O

was built on top of the mosaic floor of H, of which there are traces beneath the wall at a level 0.10 m. higher than the present floor level of H.

The pavement of M is formed of a black and white mosaic (Fig. 4). The pattern in white occupies merely the middle of the room, while all around is a broad band of black, the



FIGURE 4.—STATION VILLA. MOSAIC IN ROOM M.

individual cubes becoming coarser and larger as they approach the wall, until finally they are laid flat instead of on end. This would seem to indicate that only the pattern was intended to be visible. Possibly, therefore, this room served as the triclinium with the couches resting upon the black border. As the same form of pavement is found in H, the two rooms may originally have been united. The intervening wall may, then,

have been built later, at the time when the west wall of O was built and the floor level of H was lowered.

The floor of G, which is 0.25 m. above that of H, was paved with marble. It is entered from H through an opening 0.90 m. wide, and in the wall at each side of the entrance, at a height of 0.23 m., is a slab of travertine 0.46 m. \times 0.34 m. \times 0.10 m. (see Fig. 2). Before the west wall of O was built, G must have been directly accessible from O. In about the middle of



FIGURE 5.—STATION VILLA. WESTERN ROOMS.

the north wall is a break. Originally the part of the wall to the right of the break must have been lacking and there was access here to rooms at the back of G.

The walls of the rooms to the west of the long tufa wall (Fig. 5) are not exactly in line with those to the east, but meet the tufa wall at a slight angle (doubtless due to their slipping down the embankment). The walls of room B were covered with stucco, and there are still a few traces of painting. The floor level is 0.60 m. above that of the adjoining rooms and along the front is a row of tufa blocks. In the

middle of the north wall there seems to have been an opening which was later filled in.

Immediately back of room G are two passages, R and S, and a small room, V. Both R and S are too narrow to have served as rooms, and may have contained stairways to an upper story. The west wall of R is formed by a continuation of the long tufa wall, while the west walls of S and V, as well as the other walls, are of concrete. At about the middle of R, the top of a cross-wall of *opus reticulatum* is visible. These rooms may have been accessible from G.

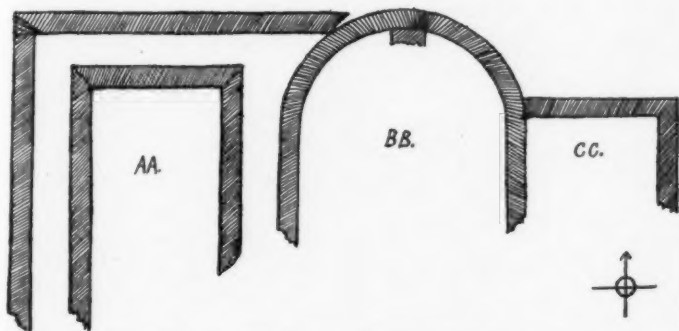


FIGURE 6.—STATION VILLA. ROOMS AA, BB, CC, PLAN.

At about 30 m. to the west of the main group is a second (Fig. 6) consisting of three rooms. The one farthest to the west, AA (Fig. 7), consists of two sets of parallel walls with a passage between. In the northeast corner of this passage are two steps, and in the east corridor is a very well-preserved mosaic pavement. It consists of alternate squares of a white figure on a black ground and of a black figure on a white ground (Fig. 8). The walls are faced with *opus incertum*, but in the inner walls a number of flanged tiles are used. In these the flanges are retained, and the tiles are laid in such a manner that the flange is on the outside of the wall. From the north outer wall rises the beginning of a vaulted roof.

The adjoining room BB consists of an arc of a circle with the ends on each side prolonged in a straight line to the south. The walls here also are of *opus incertum* with a few flanged

tiles. At the central point of the apse is a small concrete base 0.80 m. long, which possibly served as the base of a statue (Fig. 9). Next to this room is the much smaller one, CC.

Still farther to the west are a number of walls, probably those of rooms. However, they are so scattered that no regular plan can be made.

It is impossible to assign any definite date to this structure. As has been said, there must have been several periods, the



FIGURE 7.—STATION VILLA. ROOM AA.

oldest represented by the existing tufa wall. On account of the rough workmanship, the majority of the walls would seem to belong in general to rather late Roman times. During the excavations the brick-stamp, *C.I.L.* XV, 1, 1334, dating from the first century A.D., was found.

Villa Negroni. — We may place the site of an ancient villa on the slope to the west of the Villa Negroni to the north-north-west of the town, where there is much débris on the surface of the ground, although no walls are visible, having been buried under the accumulation of soil. (T. A.)

Monte Artemisio. — A mile and a half to the north of the city, below the contrada del Peschio, on the lower slopes of the Monte Artemisio and not far, probably, from the Villa Negroni, excavations were made in 1794 in the remains of a Roman villa of *opus reticulatum*. Some fragments of sculpture were found, and an hermaphrodite lying on a rock.¹ (T. A.)

San Cesareo. — The vineyard known as San Cesareo (Vigna Marchetti on the Italian map) lies about three kilometres to



FIGURE 8.—STATION VILLA. MOSAIC IN AA.

the west of Velletri.² Here are the remains of an extensive Roman villa, and, doubtless owing to the name of the locality, it has been popularly identified as the villa of the Octavian family to which the Emperor Augustus belonged.³ Such a villa is mentioned by Suetonius.⁴ Here were found in 1780 a head

¹ *Cat. Louvre*, No. 323; Froehner, *Notice*, No. 375; Visconti, *Opere Varie*, IV, p. 59, note 2.

² By road, but only a mile (about 1.60 km.) in a straight line.

³ Tomassetti, *La Campagna Romana*, II, p. 350; Baucó, *l.c.* p. 472.

⁴ *Aug.* 6.

of Augustus with the civic crown¹ and a bust of Hannibal, both now in Naples.

The villa was built upon a large terrace measuring approximately 115 m. \times 80 m. and facing towards the south. At the southwest corner there is visible a small portion of the retaining wall of concrete faced with *opus reticulatum*. The northern boundary is formed by a second terrace, against the front of which several rooms were built. A number of the walls are



FIGURE 9.—STATION VILLA. ROOM BB.

still standing. In one of these rooms fragments of the stucco facing can be seen, as well as the beginning of a vaulted roof, belonging probably to a cryptoporticus.

To the west of these rooms and extending back into the upper terrace is a very well preserved water-reservoir (Fig. 10). It consists of three parallel chambers, each 15 m. long, 4 m. wide, and 2.40 m. high.² Each chamber communicates with

¹ Bauco, *l.c.* I, 479; Winkelmann, *Werke*, VI, p. 172 n.; Bernoulli, *Röm. Ikon.* II, 1, p. 37, n. 1.

² Gatti, *Not. Scav.* 1910, p. 188.



FIGURE 10.—SAN CESAREO. RESERVOIR.



FIGURE 11.—SAN CESAREO. SEMICIRCULAR BASIN.

the next by means of five arched openings, the arch in each case being pointed. The vaulted roofs of the chambers are also slightly pointed. The walls are lined with *opus signinum*.

On the western edge of the terrace are three structures forming a part of the baths of the villa. That at the northwest



FIGURE 12. — SAN CESAREO. BUTTRESS.

corner (Fig. 11) consists of a semicircular basin with a diameter of 8.50 m. It was heated by a hypocaust, the floor being supported by pillars of tiles. In front of this are the foundations of a smaller square room with dimensions of about 2.90 m. \times 2.90 m. The wall of the semicircular structure contains five niches, of which the central one is semicircular. It is 1.30 m. wide, 0.75 m. deep, and 2.10 m. high. On either side of this are two rectangular niches 2.40 m. wide and 0.60 m. deep. The central niche is faced with *opus reticulatum*, the others with *opus mix-*

tum of selce and bricks. Below the niches a band of *opus reticulatum* extends around the room. Above the central niche are the beginnings of a vaulted roof.

Behind each niche at the back of the wall is a butterss of concrete (Fig. 12) faced with *opus mixtum*, measuring about 1.07 m. \times 1.06 m. Four of these buttersses are well preserved, while

that farthest to the left is still buried in the ground. Between the first and second buttresses, starting from the right, and between the third and fourth are two small square passages through the wall just above the ground, probably for the passage of water.

At a short distance to the south are the remaining two structures. The tops of the walls are now all on a level with the surrounding ground, and they may never have risen above this. The first is circular in shape, with a diameter of about 5.50 m. The second consists of three apses, the central one having a diameter of 4 m., while the two side ones are smaller. The large apse is entirely filled in by a platform of concrete faced with brick, except for an open passage of the shape shown in figure 13. The wall of the first structure is faced with very rough *opus reticulatum*, that of the second with *opus mixtum*. Both structures have drains for the passage of water.

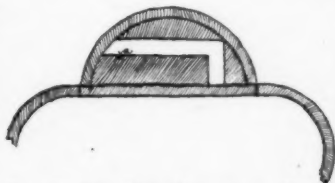


FIGURE 13. — SAN CESAREO. STRUCTURE WITH THREE APSSES.

On the eastern edge of the terrace are the badly damaged walls of a vaulted room. Near it are two large masses of concrete, showing on one side part of a vault, on the other a mosaic pavement formed of small cubes of selce 0.015 m. to 0.02 m. square, and 0.028 m. deep. Scattered over the vineyard are architectural fragments, such as bits of mosaic pavement, portions of columns, and so on.

In the south wall of a house built into one of the rooms of the Roman villa, the walls of which are composed largely of ancient fragments, several letters of an inscription on a slab of travertine can be distinguished. The inscription was evidently broken up to serve as building material, and only four small fragments are now visible. On one are the letters $\begin{smallmatrix} \Delta I(DV) \\ IC(IC) \end{smallmatrix}$ or if reversed $\begin{smallmatrix} \Delta I(DI) \\ VC(AC) \end{smallmatrix}$; on the second $\begin{smallmatrix} IM \\ C \end{smallmatrix}$; on the third $\begin{smallmatrix} VC \\ S.P \end{smallmatrix}$; and on the fourth OP.¹

¹ Dr. Ashby reads the second fragment $\begin{smallmatrix} \Delta \\ MI \end{smallmatrix}$. The first line of the third is not plain; Dr. Ashby notes RIC and a fragment of a V.

Numerous brick-stamps have been found at San Cesareo and are published by Gatti.¹ They date from the year 123 A.D. This date is in general harmony with the type of construction in the walls still standing. Gatti distinguishes several periods in the building, placing the original construction in the first century A.D., with several successive reconstructions down to the fourth century. There does not seem to be sufficient evidence to justify this, however, in the scanty remains now standing.

Rioli. — In the district known as Rioli, to the west and southwest of San Cesareo, there was evidently a villa built upon two



FIGURE 14. — RIOLI. RESERVOIR.

terraces facing south. A small piece of the retaining wall of the upper terrace, built of concrete faced with *opus incertum*, can still be seen. On the east edge of the lower and larger terrace the retaining wall is visible for some distance, and reaches the height of 3.50 m.

Upon the upper terrace is a water-reservoir the exterior of which forms a rectangular platform of concrete 3 m. in height at its highest point (Fig. 14). The interior of the reservoir consists of four chambers, each 35.50 m. \times 3.50 m. They communicate each with the other by means of thirteen arched open-

¹ *Not. Scav.* 1910, p. 190. To the list given by him Dr. Ashby adds the following, which he saw at Velletri in June, 1905: *C.I.L.* XV, 272, 447, 454 C, 494 A (all 123 A.D., the last two *in situ*), 580 b (Hadrian), 1230 (124 A.D.), 1339 (123 A.D.).

ings, each of which is 1.30 m. wide. The top of the vaulted roof is 4 m. above the floor level.

Colle Ottone.— On the Colle Ottone at or near the Casa Filippi, which had formerly belonged to the Toruzzi family, Volpi¹ saw the ruins of a large reservoir, 140 palms long and 40 palms wide (31.22 m. \times 8.92 m.), divided into three chambers by two walls, in each of which were ten arched apertures. He describes it as the ruins of a most magnificent villa, said to have belonged to the Emperor Otho. He also notes the existence of fragments of a mosaic pavement. The Casa Filippi is situated some three miles to the west of Velletri, a little to the north of the railway, and to the south of the Casotto dei Gen-



FIGURE 15.—CENTO ARCHI.

darmi.² Several inscriptions are said by the older authorities to have been found in this immediate neighborhood.³ (T. A.)

Cento Archi (Cento Colonne).— Along the course of the Via Appia where it passes through the territory of Velletri are several interesting remains of Roman work. One of the modern roads leading from the Porta Napoletana intersects the Via Appia at a distance of about 5 kilometres from the city. At this point the ancient road crosses a small stream on a bridge

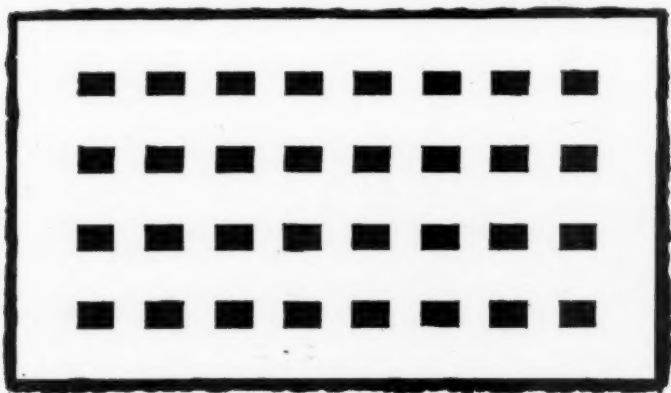
¹ *Vet. Lat.* IV, p. 60 and tav. 9; cf. Baucó, *l.c.* I, p. 472; Teoli, *Teatro storico di Velletri*, p. 108.

² See above, p. 401.

³ *C.I.L.* VI, 8526, 17682; X, 6553, 8053, 55, C; Teoli, *l.c.* p. 108; Volpi, *l.c.* IV, p. 41; Cardinali, *Iscr. Vel.* Nos. 3, 169.

of Roman construction, known as the Ponte di Miele. It consists of a single arch, about 4 m. high, formed of large tufa blocks.¹

Proceeding south from this point along the Via Appia, of which a considerable amount of the old paving is preserved, we soon reach a branch road 2.40 m. in width, which, about 90 m. farther on, passes the remains of a large reservoir covering a space of 39.14 m. \times 21.3 m. (Figs. 15 and 16). This is known as Cento Archi or Le Cento Colonne. It consists of five chambers opening one into the other by means of nine



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 METRES

FIGURE 16.—CENTO ARCHI. PLAN OF RESERVOIR.

arches. Originally there were thirty-two pillars, of which four are now destroyed. The roof of each chamber (3.50 m. high) was formed of quadripartite vaulting, which is now broken through in many places. The whole is built below ground, the top being on a level with the surrounding country. The construction is of concrete faced with *opus mixtum*. Volpi² gives a drawing of this reservoir. The plan in the text, which is based on measurements taken by Professor Lanciani, was drawn by Mr. F. G. Newton, a student at the British School at Rome.

¹ Cf. *Mél. Arch. Hist.* XXIII, 1903, p. 402 (Labruzzi, iv, 3).

² *l.c.* IV, p. 78 and tav. 3; cf. Tersenghi, *l.c.* p. 303; De la Blanchère, *l.c.* p. 6.

Civitana. — A short distance beyond Cento Archi the branch road already mentioned reaches some remains known as Civitana (marked as Torre Monaci on the map of the Istituto Geografico Militare). These stand upon a large terrace measuring 120 m. from north to south. The retaining wall is visible to a considerable extent. Thus, at the northwest corner there is a concrete wall faced with selce, about 3 m. high at the corner and running east for a distance of 10 m., where it



FIGURE 17.—CIVITANA. RETAINING WALL.

disappears in the ground. In the middle of the western side of the terrace it is again visible for about 10 m. Here there is one buttress. From this point it appears in small patches, until, at the southwest corner, there is a stretch of 15 m. with two buttresses about 6 m. high. It then continues around the south side of the terrace for about 10 m., where it again disappears in the ground. The top stones are visible projecting out of the ground all along the south and east sides (Fig. 17).

Upon this terrace all that remains at present are the walls of a rectangular building 25.80 m. \times 11.60 m. in dimensions, with its long axis running from north to south, and divided longitudinally into two chambers by a wall 0.90 m. thick.¹ The walls are built of *opus reticulatum* of tufa and selce with bond-

¹ On my visit I failed to note the dividing wall, but this omission has been corrected by Dr. Ashby.

ing courses of brick. Exactly similar construction is found in the Villa of Hadrian at Tivoli, and these walls may therefore date from the same period.¹ From the east and west walls, at a height of 2.80 m., rise the beginnings of the vaulted roofs.

The north wall of the enclosure has been greatly damaged, although it was built up again in a later period. In the upper part near its eastern end is a small rectangular window. There are now no traces of any ancient door or means of entrance into the enclosure, and the structure is in all probability a reservoir.



FIGURE 18. — CIVITANA. WALLS AND BUTTRESSES.

The walls are strengthened on the outside by a number of buttresses of the same construction as the walls. Of these there are seven on the east and west sides, four on the south, and three on the north, where, however, there was probably a fourth which has been destroyed (Fig. 18).

East of the main building, in line with the north wall and at a distance of 28 m., are three low mounds of concrete, which would indicate the existence of walls at one time.

¹ De la Blanchère, indeed, found here a brick-stamp of 123 A.D., *C.I.L.* XV, 549 e. 52 (*Mél. Arch. Hist.* II, 1882, p. 463). Cf. *C.I.L.* XV, 551 a. 3 (about the same date), found by him in some other ruins in this district, the site of which he does not more accurately indicate. (T. A.)

De la Blanchère¹ states that here in the Middle Ages was the centre of a large estate and that there were numerous buildings, all of them built within and upon old Roman constructions. The building now standing contained the church. Volpi² gives two drawings of Civitana, one an outside view showing the buttresses, the other a view of the interior. In the latter he shows a tower which has since been demolished, but he gives no indication of any division.

Ponte delle Incudini. — At a distance of about five kilometres from Velletri lies the district to which is given the name of "Incudini" (anvils). The name is derived unquestionably

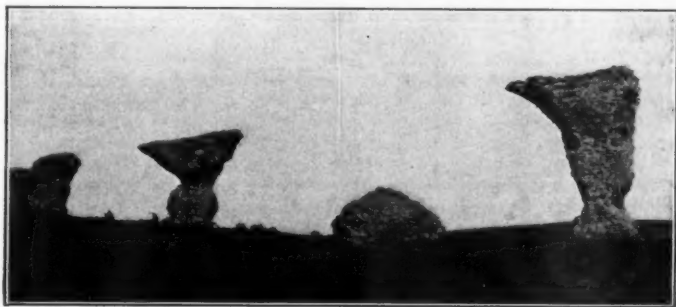


FIGURE 19. — INCUDINI. AQUEDUCT.

from the shape of the remains of an aqueduct which are found here (Fig. 19).

At the point where the aqueduct is preserved it is crossing from west to east a small valley about 150 m. wide between two ridges. At its western end the structure upon which the specus ran immediately after leaving the ground is still standing. Then follow four pillars for the support of the arches, of which the first and third are still standing upright, while the second and fourth have fallen. The width of the pillars is about 4.50 m. and the height of the third and highest arch is 5 m. The material is *opus mixtum*.³

In the centre of the valley no part of the aqueduct is left;

¹ 'Un Chapitre de l'Histoire Pontine,' p. 7. ² *l.c.* IV, tav. 4.

³ Cf. *Mél. Arch. Hist.* XXIII, 1903, p. 403 (Labruzzi, IV, 5).

but on the east side are the lower portions of three pillars. There is no means of knowing what locality was supplied with water by this aqueduct.

To the northeast of the aqueduct at a distance of 1.50 m. is a small water-reservoir consisting of a single chamber of the dimensions of 9.50 m. \times 2.20 m., with a vaulted roof 1.90 m. high. The outside of this forms a rectangular platform. It is built of concrete, and the interior is lined with *opus signinum*.

On each side of the Via Appia at this point is a terrace supported by ancient retaining walls of concrete, that on the north (Fig. 20) being 50 m. distant from the road, that on the south 150 m.



FIGURE 20. — INCUDINI. TERRACE.

Vigna Mercadora. — In the Vigna Mercadora, a short distance northwest of Incudini and to the left of the Via Appia, are a number of scattered walls indicating the presence of a rather extensive villa. In particular, there is a long retaining wall extending from east to west for a distance of 100 m. Several fragments of walls faced with *opus reticulatum* are visible, and in one place two ancient steps.

Along the Via Appia, the Roman pavement of which is frequently visible, between this point and Incudini, there are on either side of the road the remains of several tombs. None of these are of especial interest except one, of which only the foundations are left. It is in the shape of a Greek cross, each pair of arms measuring 6 m. in length, and each arm being

1.70 m. wide. Each arm was divided into three compartments by two parallel walls.

Troncavia. — The statue of Minerva known as the Pallas of Velletri, now in the Louvre, was discovered in 1797 in the locality of Troncavia or Corti, about two kilometres from Velletri,¹ and a bust of Tiberius was found here in 1817.² Very recently there was found in the same locality in the Vigna Paparella a portion of a fine marble lamp,³ and at the same time ancient walls and water pipes of lead and terra-cotta were seen.⁴ A fine Gorgon's head in terra-cotta had been found there a few years before. There is still visible a water-reservoir consisting of four chambers, each measuring 12. m. \times 2.90 m. Two of these are connected by three openings, each 2.90 m. wide, of the same shape as those in the reservoir at San Cesareo. Between the second and third chambers and the third and fourth only two openings in each case are preserved. They are of the usual rounded shape.

Cento Cappelle. — In *Not. Scav.* 1878, p. 38, there is a report of the discovery of some ancient walls in the district known as Cento Cappelle, near the town of Lariano, about four kilometres from Velletri. The brick-stamp *C.I.L.* XV, 702, 14 (Hadrian) was found at that time, and still earlier, in 1872, three statues of athletes were discovered here.⁵ At the present time there is visible only an artificial terrace, the concrete retaining walls of which appear at intervals. In 1900 part of another villa was found in the wood on the slopes of the Monte Artemisio above Lariano. Remains of baths were discovered with the brick-stamps *C.I.L.* XV, 173 (a little after 138 A.D.); 1121 (first century A.D.); 2332 (first century A.D.), and in a vineyard not far off an elegant mosaic pavement belonging to another villa was found.⁶

Several other villas are known to have existed in the territory of Velletri. In some instances they have given their

¹ Visconti, *Opere Varie*, IV, p. 288; Froehner, *Notice*, No. 114; *Cat. Louvre*, No. 464.

² Baucò, *I.c.* I, p. 479.

³ Now in the museum at Velletri.

⁴ *Not. Scav.* 1909, p. 28.

⁵ *Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Municipale*, 1876, p. 68.

⁶ *Not. Scav.* 1900, 52, 96.

names to the localities in which they were situated. In the case of many of them writers such as Borgia, Baucó, Teoli, and others state that they have seen remains of walls; but these have now almost entirely disappeared. Thus the district known as Tivera is identified as the villa of Tiberius¹; Colle Nerva, as that of the Emperor Nerva²; and so on. These identifications, of course, must not be taken too seriously. That the Emperor Caligula also had a villa here we know from Pliny,³ who speaks of the wonderful plane tree growing there, so large that a whole dinner party could find room under its branches.

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ADDENDA

(BY DR. THOMAS ASHBY)

Among the many antiquities found at Velletri, without any more precise indication of their provenance, we may note:

A colossal head of Aesculapius, a statue of Thaleia, and the head of a warrior originally from Asia Minor (Ny-Carlsberg, 91, 396, 446).

A fragment of a sarcophagus representing the banquet before the Calydonian Hunt was drawn in 1722-32 by Edme Bouchardon a *Velletri in casa d' un particolare*, but is now lost (see Robert, *Sark. Rel.* III, p. 327, No. 264^f).

Volpi (*Vet. Lat.* IV, p. 37 and pl. ii) figures four Corinthian columns which he saw in the garden of the Palazzo Ginnetti, and which he attributed to the temple of Mars — without adequate reason.

Volpi, pls. v and vi, figures four sarcophagi in the Palazzo Ginnetti. One of these (vi, fig. 1), which was found at the Prato delle questiani, 9 kilometres from Velletri, some few years before 1644 (Teoli, *Teatro Storico*, p. 103), is now in the Palazzo Lancellotti, Matz-Duhn, No. 2534, and bears the inscription *Clodia Lupercilla in pace bene dormit* (see Schneider in *Nuovo Bull. Crist.* XIV, 1908, p. 243).

¹ Volpi, *l.c.* IV, p. 59.

² Teoli, *l.c.* p. 109; Volpi, *l.c.* IV, p. 62.

³ *Nat. Hist.* XII, 1, 5.

Fragments of other sarcophagi were found with it, so that it probably formed part of a Christian cemetery attached to one of the smaller centres of population.¹

Volpi, *op. cit.* p. 78, pl. vii, figures two busts, one of Pertinax, the other of a philosopher, both in the Palazzo Borgia. The former was found about 1650 (Borgia, *Storia di Velletri*, p. 94; cf. *Memorie Romane*, III, p. 83, pl. i) and is now in the Vatican (Sala dei Busti, 289). Visconti wrongly states that it was found in the Giardino dei Mendicanti, and his statement has been accepted by Bernoulli (*Röm. Ikon.* II, 3, p. 4, note 1) and Amelung (*Sculpt. des Vat. Museums*, II, p. 485).

The terra-cotta foot in a shoe (which is interesting as showing the type of leather shoe generally found in Romano-British excavations) illustrated by Guattani (*Mon. Ant. Ined.* 1785, p. 30 and pl. ii) is said to have actually been found in Velletri; it looks like an *ex voto* from some temple or shrine. It was in the Borgia Museum and has no doubt passed to Naples with it.

Among other objects found in the territory of Velletri we may notice a relief in bronze representing the construction of the *Argo*, with Pallas and Hermes standing by Argos (cf. Fea, *Storia dell'Arte*, II, p. 51; Cardinali in *Memorie Romane*, I, i, p. 130), which passed as soon as it was discovered to the Museo Borgia and thence to Naples. We may also note the *piombi Veliterni*. Cf. Visconti, *Opere Varie*, II, p. 33. The majority of the objects in the Museo Borgia, however, came from Rome (*C.I.L.* X, p. 652).

A hoard of consular coins was found not long before 1825, probably not far from Troncavia, where the Pallas of Velletri was discovered; and at the beginning of this year two fine heads, some necklaces, a torso, and a bronze statue were also discovered. (Cf. Cardinali in *Memorie Romane*, II, p. 313.)

For an interesting Christian sarcophagus of the fourth century A.D. in the courtyard of the Scuole Normali, see *Bull. Crist.* 1894, p. 176.

Another object said to have been found near Velletri is a small circular bronze plaque, belonging to the collar of a slave, now preserved in a private collection in Paris. It bears the inscription, *Asellus servus Praeiectionis praefecti annonae foras murum exivit tene me quia fugi reduc me ad Floram ad to(n)sores.* (Hülsem in

¹ I hope to deal more in detail with the collection of sculptures once preserved in the Palazzo Ginnetti (where a few objects only still remain) on another occasion. In most cases it is by no means certain that they were actually found in or near Velletri.

Röm. Mitt. VI, 1891, p. 341; De Rossi in *B. Com. Rom.* XXI, 1893, p. 186.)

Over the door of the Chiesa del Preziosissimo Sangue is a marble sundial, of the usual concave shape, resting on two clawed (griffin's) feet, with an inscription stating that it was *erutum in agro Veliterno*.

In the municipal palace is a relief representing a female figure reclining, said to have been found on the Via Appia, forming, possibly, part of the tympanum of a temple. The back and the top are left rough.

In a vineyard below the station a headless and armless marble statue of a male person clad in the toga was found in 1882. On the base is the inscription

D(is) M(anibus) T. Fl(avio) Caralitano P P
Fl(avia) Evagria marito pientissimo

(*Not. Scav.* 1882, 434; *Eph. Ep.* VIII, p. 158, No. 644). It is now in the Palazzo Ginnetti.

At a site called Campo Palazzo, some 300 paces from the Porta Napolitana, in some ancient vaulted structures, a tile bearing the stamp *C. I. L. XV, 1091* was found before 1751 (Piacentini, *Comm. graecae pronunc.* p. 38).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS¹

NOTES ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS

WILLIAM N. BATES, *Editor*

220, St. Mark's Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY.—In *B. Mus. Bruz.* XII, 1913, pp. 20-22, 27-29, A. DE LOË gives an account of the international congress for anthropology and prehistoric archaeology held at Genoa in September, 1912.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.—In *Z. Ethn.* XLIV, 1912, pp. 525-548 (19 figs.), EDWARD SELER gives an account of the eighteenth international congress of Americanists held in London, May 27 to June 1, 1912.

GRAECO-BUDDHIST DISCOVERIES.—The cleansing of the column of Besnagar (state of Gwalior, Central India) has disclosed an inscription recording that the column was erected by Heliodorus, Greek envoy of King Antialcidas to King Bhagabhadra, in the fourteenth year of his reign. Antialcidas belonged to a Graeco-Bactrian dynasty and ruled in the valley of Cabul and the Punjab about 150 B.C. The column is the earliest known example of the influence of Hellenistic architecture in Central India. It seems to have borne the image of the solar bird Garuda. Details of the discovery (in 1907-1908) of the chest containing the bones of Buddha have been published (cf. *A.J.A.* XIV, 1910, pp. 81 f.). The chest is in the museum at Peshawar. The style of its decoration shows a mixture of Hellenistic and Hindu elements. One inscription is said to give the name of a Greek artist. (*S. R.*, *R. Arch.* XX, 1912, p. 431.)

BULGARIA.—**A Greek Inscription.**—In *Jh. Oest. Arch.* I, XV, 1912, Beiblatt, cols. 95-100 (2 figs.), G. KAZAROW publishes a Greek inscription

¹The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Archaeological Books are conducted by Professor BATES, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Professor C. N. BROWN, Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Mr. L. D. CASKEY, Professor HAROLD R. HASTINGS, Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Professor FRANK G. MOORE, Professor CHARLES R. MOREY, Dr. JAMES M. PATON, Professor LEWIS B. PATON, Professor A. S. PEASE, Professor S. B. PLATNER, Professor JOHN C. ROLFE, Dr. N. P. VLACHOS, Professor A. L. WHEELER, and the Editors, especially Professor MARQUAND.

No attempt is made to include in this number of the JOURNAL material published after June 30, 1913.

For an explanation of the abbreviations, see pp. 146-147.

said to have been found at Burgas and now in the museum at Sofia. It is part of a decree, dating from the first half of the third century B.C., in honor of Raiscouporis, the son of King Cotys. The latter is mentioned in a *proenos* decree at Delphi.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—*Acquisitions of the Ottoman Museum.*—A list of the sculptures in marble and other kinds of stone with a few other objects, which were acquired by the Ottoman Museum in 1911, is given by T. MACRIDY BEY in *Arch. Anz.* 1912, cols. 583-588. Of the twenty-five numbers belonging to the Greek, Roman, and Byzantine epochs, eleven were found in or near Constantinople; others are from various places in Syria and Asia Minor; and one, a Greek stele, from Epirus. Some altar reliefs found at Lake Manias in Mysia are distinctly Persian in character. A statue of Egyptian style, some polychrome pottery, and other small objects were received from the English Palestine Exploration Fund, and an Attic cantharus and some Jewish ostraca, from the American excavations at Samaria.

JŪDĪ DĀGH.—*Some Rock-Inscriptions of Sennacherib.*—In *S. Bibl. Arch.* XXXV, 1913, pp. 66-94 (20 pls.), L. W. KING reports a series of unpublished rock-inscriptions in Turkish Kurdistan, which are carved on the face of the mountain known as the Jūdi Dāgh, or Jebel Jūdi, on the east of the Tigris and to the northeast of Jezireh. There are in all six sculptured panels on the Jūdi Dāgh above Shakh; five of these contain figures and inscriptions of Sennacherib, while the sixth has been prepared and levelled ready for the sculptor and engraver, but has been left unfinished. The texts do not add much of historical interest to our knowledge; but they are of considerable geographical value, for they enable us to identify Mount Nipur of the inscriptions, which was generally supposed to be in Cappadocia, with the Jūdi Dāgh. Incidentally they settle the positions of the seven towns captured and sacked by Sennacherib in this campaign as lying somewhere in the fertile Shakh Valley or its neighborhood. The texts also prove that "the land of Kummukh" extended far more to the east than was thought to be the case. The emblems of the gods which are engraved upon four of the panels enable us to identify the divine emblem of one of the greater gods which had previously not been identified.

NECROLOGY.—*Lord Avebury.*—On May 28, 1913, Lord Avebury died at Kingsgate Castle, near Margate. He was born April 30, 1834, was a banker by profession, and devoted much of his leisure to literature and science. In 1870 he became a member of Parliament and in 1890 was raised to the peerage. Among his books are: *Prehistoric Times* (1865); *The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man* (1870); and an edition of Nilsson's *Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia*. (Athen. May 31, 1913, p. 595.)

Jules Comte.—Jules Comte, member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, born in 1846, died at Paris, December 15, 1912. He was director of civic buildings (1885-1897), organized the *Bibliothèque de l'enseignement des Beaux-Arts* and the *Revue de l'art ancien et moderne*. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, pp. 93 f.)

Julius Euting.—Julius Euting, born at Stuttgart in 1839, died at Strassburg, where he was professor of Semitic languages at the university, in January, 1913. He had travelled in Egypt, Syria, and Arabia and had

published collections of Punic, Syrian, Nabatean, and Arabic inscriptions. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, p. 93.)

François Armand Forel.—Professor François Armand Forel, of the University of Lausanne, died August 8, 1912. He was born at Morges in 1841. His works on physics, geology, natural history, and archaeology are numerous. His interest in archaeology centred in the lake dwellings of Switzerland. His excavations at the station of Roseaux and his monographs *Le cimetière du Boiron à Morges* and *Le Léman* are especially important. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, p. 95.)

Jakob Heierli.—The Swiss archaeologist Jakob Heierli, whose knowledge of the settlements of the "Lake dwellers" was unequalled, died July 18, 1912, at the age of 59 years. Since 1900 he had been docent in the University of Zürich. He conducted many excavations and wrote numerous monographs. His most widely known work is his *Urgeschichte der Schweiz*, Zürich, 1901. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, p. 93; see MANNUS, *Zeitschrift für Vorgeschichte*, 1912, pp. 747 ff.)

Georges Louis Houdard.—Georges Louis Houdard, musician and historian of music and author of a monumental *Histoire du château de Saint Germain*, died at Saint-Germain-en-Laye, February 27, 1913, at the age of 53 years. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, pp. 245 f.)

Carl Justi.—Carl Justi, professor of the history of art at Bonn since 1872, has died in his eighty-first year. He was a very able scholar of a philosophical temperament. Among his brilliant and solid treatises are works on Winckelmann, Velasquez, Murillo, Michelangelo, and miscellaneous essays on Spanish art. Justi was the first to study critically the Spanish school of the seventeenth century. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, p. 92.)

Otto Lüders.—The first head of the German Institute at Athens, Otto Lüders, died at Athens, November 12, 1912. He was born August 13, 1844, at Anhalt, in Westphalia, and educated at Bonn. In 1874, on Winckelmann's birthday, he opened the Institute at Athens as its first Secretary. He retained this office only a short time, for he passed over into the consular service in the autumn of 1875. For years he was the tutor of H. R. H. Prince Constantine, and later German Consul General at Athens. (GEORG KARO, *Ath. Mitt.* XXXVII, 1912, Nos. 3-4, pp. v, vi.)

Robert Mowat.—Commandant Robert Mowat, member of the Société des Antiquaires, died at Paris in his eightieth year, November 19, 1912. His military career was brilliant, but in 1870 he was wounded and taken prisoner. During his captivity he pursued linguistic and epigraphical studies. He wrote many articles for the *Bulletin Épigraphique*, the *Revue Archéologique*, the *Bulletins de la Société de Linguistique*, the *Revue Numismatique*, the *Mémoires* and *Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires*. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XX, 1912, p. 424.)

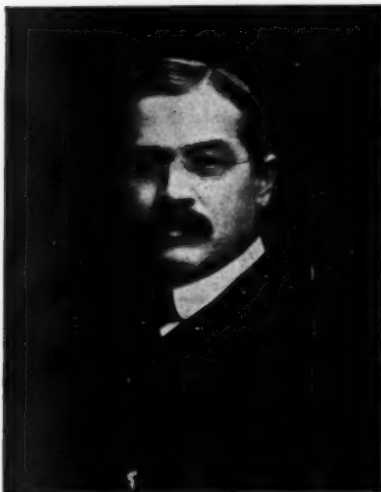
David Heinrich Müller.—In December, 1912, David Heinrich Müller, professor of Oriental languages in the university of Vienna, one of the most learned orientlists of Austria, and author of numerous works on Oriental languages, literatures, and antiquities, died at Vienna at the age of 67 years. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, p. 93.)

Eugène Révillout.—Charles Eugène Révillout was born in 1843 and died at Paris, January 16, 1912. He was one of the most marked personages

of the old Louvre and the old school of Egyptology. He devoted his attention chiefly to papyri, especially demotic papyri, many of which he published and translated. (SEYMOUR DE RICCI, *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, pp. 243 f.)

Spyridon Vases.—In *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.* 1912, p. 126, is a memorial by G. P. OIKONOMOS to the late Spyridon Vases, in whose death the world has lost a peculiarly gifted scholar, investigator, and teacher.

Harry Langford Wilson.—Harry Langford Wilson, President of the Archaeological Institute of America, Professor of Roman Archaeology and



HARRY LANGFORD WILSON.

Epigraphy at Johns Hopkins University, died of pneumonia, February 23, 1913, at Pittsburgh, whither he had been called on business of the Institute. Professor Wilson was born at Wilton, Ontario, October 28, 1867, and was graduated (A.B.) from Queen's University in 1887. In 1888 he received the degree of A.M., and later the honorary degree of LL.D. from the same institution. In 1896 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University, where he subsequently rose through the various ranks of academic preferment. In 1906-1907 he was Annual Professor at the American School of Classical Studies in Rome. He served the Archaeological Institute as Member of the Council, Recorder, and Vice President, and was elected

President in December, 1912. He was a regular member of the Imperial German Archaeological Institute.

Professor Wilson was editor of *The Satires of Juvenal* (1903) and author of *The Metaphor in the Epic Poems of P. Papinius Statius* (1898) and various articles in periodicals. He was a man of great industry and conscientiousness; he was courteous, kindly, judicious, and just. He will be sadly missed, not only by his intimate friends, but by many others who had high hopes of his future usefulness to the cause of classical study.

A more complete notice has appeared in the *Bulletin*, IV, 1913, pp. 4-5.

THRACE.—**Bronzes and Marbles.**—In *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, pp. 45-76 (25 figs.), GEORGES SEURE contributes his sixth article on Thracian archaeology (see *A.J.A.* XVI, 1912, pp. 113 and 435; XVII, 1913, p. 97). He describes thirteen bronzes and twenty-three works of sculpture in marble or other stone, which have hitherto been unpublished or little known. The "Thracian Horseman" is the figure most frequently represented. An interesting small bronze (possibly modern) represents Telesphorus sitting on a log.

EGYPT

DISCOVERIES OF THE BOSTON EXPEDITION IN 1912.—In *B. Mus. F. A. XI*, 1913, pp. 19-22 (5 figs.), C. S. F. reports that in 1912 the expedition of Harvard University and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts opened a number of important tombs in the necropolis of **Gizeh**. Among these was the tomb of Seshem-Nofer, one of the original series of mastabas, the walls of which are preserved nearly to the roof and carved with fine reliefs. Most of the coloring retains its original freshness. Near this was excavated a fine small mastaba, that of Ka-Nofer, which was purchased for the Museum, as was a relief with a procession of dancing girls from a neighboring tomb. In the same vicinity a tomb was opened with very fine paintings representing hunting scenes. Excavations were also carried on at **Mes-heikh**, where a predynastic cemetery was discovered. The bodies were buried in a contracted position in mats or leather garments, and necklaces of shell and stone, rude figures of animals, etc., found with them. Across the ravine was a group of tombs dating from the sixth to the tenth dynasty. Pottery, beads, and amulets, as well as seven alabaster vases were found here. Some work was also done at **Naga-el-Dér**, where excavating had previously been carried on and a number of Middle and New Empire burials discovered with the objects belonging to them *in situ*.

GERMAN EXCAVATIONS IN 1911-1912.—In *Klio*, XII, 1912, pp. 494-499, L. BORCHARDT describes the excavations carried on by Germans in Egypt during the winter of 1911-1912. At **Tell el-Amarna** the excavation of private houses was continued, about two hundred in all being uncovered. Many small finds were made, including a head of Amenophis IV of three quarters size; also an alabaster statuette, and a much injured limestone statuette 30 cm. high of the same king; the head of a princess of red sandstone; and two horse's bits of a new type. At **Anibeh**, where Dr. Randall MacIver had already carried on excavations for the University of Pennsylvania, many graves of the Middle and New Kingdoms as well as Nubian graves were opened. At **Gizeh** the tomb of a daughter of Prince Merib was excavated, a fine example of a tomb of its period. A seated statue of an aged man, a son of King Snefru, was discovered.

ABYDOS.—**Discoveries in 1912-13.**—During the past winter eight more predynastic furnaces like the one found in 1912 (*A.J.A.* XVII, p. 99) were discovered at Abydos. The largest consisted of thirty-seven jars. In every case the jars were placed side by side in two rows supported by fire-bars of clay, and the whole was surrounded by other fire-bars. There had been a roof, and there were stoke-holes in the walls. The fire, made of twigs, was between the jars. Remains of wheat or rye found in the vessels prove that the furnaces were used for parching grain. On the same mound a cemetery of the fourth dynasty was found. Most of the tombs are intact. They consist of a small brick building two feet high and generally six feet square, with a small enclosure on the east side. The actual grave is below. Tombs of the twelfth dynasty were also discovered. In one was an amethyst necklace four feet long; and in another the figure of a dancing girl bending backwards until her hands touch the ground. In the eastern desert an ibis cemetery of Ptolemaic date was examined. (Circular of the Egypt Exploration Fund.)

BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

NIPPUR. — **Important Discoveries among the Tablets in Philadelphia.** — In 1910 one hundred and fifteen boxes containing about 10,000 tablets from the excavations of the University of Pennsylvania at Nippur were unpacked in the University Museum, and since that time museum assistants have been engaged in cleaning and patching together broken tablets. A. POEBEL, who copied about two hundred of them in 1912, announces the following discoveries (*The Museum Journal*, IV, 1913, pp. 41-50; 3 figs.): 1. The lower part of a tablet of six columns (three on each side) of which the first two relate to the creation of mankind by Enlil, Enki, and Ninharsagga, and the last four to the deluge. The account of the deluge differs from that on the tablet, also in the University Museum, published by Hilprecht a few years ago. The hero is Ziusgaddu. The tablet is written in Sumerian and appears to date from the time of Hammurabi. 2. The much effaced reverse of a tablet containing lists of kings published by Hilprecht has the names of the mythical kings supposed to have ruled immediately after the deluge, including Gilgamesh, Dumuzi, and Etana. The last mentioned is said to have reigned 625 years; another king, "Scorpion," 840 years; and Lugalbanda of Erech 1200 years. One tablet written in the reign of the eleventh king of Isin or 134th king since the deluge reckons back 32,175 years to that event; and another in the reign of the last king of Isin, or 139th since the deluge, 32,234 years. 3. A very large tablet contains copies of all the inscriptions of Lugalzaggisi, Sharrukin, Rimush, and Manishtusu extant in the temple of Enlil at Nippur in the time of the scribe, according to a statement on the edge of the tablet. From this it appears that Sharrukin captured Lugalzaggisi and led him in triumph to Nippur; that his conquests extended from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf; and that Manishtusu crossed the Persian Gulf and defeated thirty-two kings who had united to oppose him. 4. The Museum has similar copies of the royal inscriptions of Naram-Sin, Ur-Engur, Ishbi-Urra, Idin-Dagan, Ishme-Dagan, Ur-Ninib, and Damik-ilishu; and copies of letters to and from King Idin-Dagan of Isin. 5. A short Sumerian history of the temple of Ninlil which throws light on the temple of Enlil at Nippur. 6. A large and much broken tablet containing a copy of part of the code of laws of Hammurabi. The best preserved portion supplements the great lacuna on the stele in the Louvre, supplying laws relating to the merchant. 7. A large number of grammatical texts in the Sumerian language, most of them written by pupils learning that language. They date partly from 2500 B.C., and partly from 1300 B.C. They give many new readings of cuneiform signs, and paradigms of the personal pronouns and of the verb, and furnish the basis for a Sumerian grammar. 8. Among the tablets bought from antiquity dealers is an important inscription of Lugal-annamundu, king of Adab.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE

DIBON. — **The Site.** — In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, XLV, 1913, pp. 57-79 (map), D. MACKENZIE reports the results of an exploration of the site of ancient

Dibon with a view to excavation. It seems clear that any scheme for excavation at Dibon would have to concentrate attention on the Area of the Moabite Stone, and this would mean in the first instance the temple of Chemosh and the Royal Palace. Massive Byzantine and Arabic buildings all over the two citadels present serious obstacles to any plan that might be proposed for systematic excavation of the whole site. Such an excavation would involve an enormous outlay of funds, probably without any corresponding result. It would thus seem as if the one feasible scheme for an excavation at Dibon would have to be of the nature of a roving commission to explore the Royal Quarter of the city with a view to discovering the temple of Chemosh and the palace, and in search always of possible inscriptions.

JERUSALEM.—Excavations at the Tower of Psephinus.—In *R. Bibl.* X, 1913, pp. 88–96 (8 figs.), E. MICHON reports the results of recent French excavations on the site of the ruins known as Qasr Jâlad, which is generally believed to mark the site of the Tower of Psephinus at the north-west corner of Jerusalem described by Josephus. The excavations have laid bare the foundations of the tower, and its connection with the ancient north wall of the city.

MORESHETH-GATH.—An Ancient Olive-Press.—In *J. Bibl. Lit.* XXXII, 1913, pp. 54–56 (2 figs.), G. B. ROBINSON reports the discovery of an ancient olive-press at Khurbet Mer'ash, which by some is identified with Moreseth-Gath, the birthplace of the prophet Micah (*Mic.* 1:14). Briefly described, it consists of two main parts: (1) a receiving vat 7 ft. 3½ in. long by 5 ft. 6 in. broad, and 5 ft. deep, cut in the rock and bearing marks of having been in use for generations; (2) a mosaic platform, 16 ft. 8 in. long by 16 ft. 7 in. broad, the floor being paved with smooth white tesserae, and for the most part still in a fair state of preservation. In the centre of this extensive mosaic pavement there is a large circular rock in which there is a rectangular cutting. This cavity was doubtless used as a press vat.

SHA'FÂT.—A Discovery of Jewish Tombs.—In *R. Bibl.* X, 1913, pp. 262–277 (2 pls.; 2 figs.), F. M. ABEL reports the discovery at Sha'fât near Jerusalem of a series of Jewish tombs with loculi containing ossuaries bearing inscriptions in Hebrew, Palmyrene, and Greek.

TURMUS'AYA.—Discovery of Greek Sarcophagi.—In *R. Bibl.* X, 1913, pp. 106–118 (8 figs.), R. SAVIGNAC reports the discovery at Turmus'aya, a village about 37 km. north of Jerusalem, of an unusually large and fine sarcophagus in the Greek style, bearing on the cover the figure of a woman holding a child in her lap. E. MICHON describes another sarcophagus from the same place which depicts on the sides Bacchus and the genii of the seasons.

ASIA MINOR

EPHESUS.—Recent Excavations.—At an open meeting of the Austrian Archaeological Institute at Athens February 13, 1913, W. WILBERG reported that the recent excavations at Ephesus had been confined to the harbor and the agora. At the harbor a gate with three openings was found, those on the sides arched, but not the centre one. It dates from the time of Augustus. Another gate to the harbor was found on one side and straight on the other and originally two stories high. It dates from the time of Hadrian. The agora was 130 m. square and surrounded by colonnades, two

stories high on the south side and one on the others. Gates led into it from the south and west. The one on the west, dating perhaps from the second century B.C., is elaborate. It had three doors with niches in the walls, while two low pylons supporting columns extended toward the west. Colonnades ran along the street leading to the gate, stopping about 6 m. from it to admit side streets. These streets were bridged by wide arches connecting colonnades and gates. The south gate also had three openings and square pillars in place of columns. There were statues above it. It dates from 4 B.C. A large hall near by was erected between 54 and 59 A.D. A large prostyle Corinthian temple of Claudius with beautiful architectural decoration is to be excavated in the fall.

ERYTHRAEA.—Recent Discoveries.—In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XV, 1912, Beiblatt, cols. 49-76 (10 figs.), J. KEIL describes his recent explorations on the Erythraean peninsula. Near the pool **Potras Gjöl** are remains of an important town with fortification walls. It had flourished until Hellenistic times. In the plain of **Usun Kuju**, in the centre of the island, are remains of four important and two unimportant ancient settlements. Between **Garaza Ssary** and **Bujeta**, at **Palaeochori**, are some ancient house walls. On the island of **Kamilonisi** is a well-preserved fortification wall of early date. At **Demirdölli** are four groups of ancient ruins. Many unimportant remains prove that the Erythraean peninsula both in its northern and its southern parts was thickly populated in late Roman and Byzantine times by people cultivating the olive. The writer also publishes a few architectural fragments, and fifteen inscriptions from this region.

KOPATZEDES.—A New Inscription.—In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 37-42, E. FABRICIUS publishes a Greek inscription of 61 lines found at Kopatzedes in 1913 and now at Pergamon. It is a decree probably of the people of Elaea recording their friendly relations with Rome.

NOTIUM.—Discoveries in 1907.—In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XV, 1912, pp. 36-67 (41 figs.), T. MACRIDY describes his excavations at Notium in 1907. The work is not yet completed; but plans were made of the Byzantine church, and the site of the temple of Apollo Clarius was discovered. The latter building apparently faced the south. Two columns *in antis* were found, which probably belonged to the opisthodomus. The extreme width from anta to anta was 9.07 m. On the columns and walls were twenty-eight inscriptions recording the sending of delegations from various cities to the temple. At another place was found a broken marble relief representing Cybele with two animals, and a number of architectural fragments, but no trace of the building to which they belonged. Several other pieces of sculpture came to light, among them two interesting grave stelae, a number of good terra-cottas, and fourteen grave-inscriptions. *Ibid.* p. 67 (fig.), J. KEIL adds an inscription found at Ephesus which seems to have come from the temple of Apollo Clarius at Notium, perhaps brought there as ballast.

PERGAMON.—The Excavations of 1910, 1911, and 1912.—In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXVII, 1912, pp. 233-276 (8 pls.; 3 figs.), W. DÖRPFELD reports the results of the excavations carried on at Pergamon in 1910 and 1911. The precinct of the temple of Demeter was completely cleared. On its south side was a stoa, 91.50 m. long, originally of trachyte, but in Roman times partly rebuilt with marble. Below the stoa was a long room or cellar without windows or partitions, the purpose of which is not yet clear. The north side of the

precinct also had a stoa of trachyte (85.20 m. long) now much injured. At the east end of it was a building with seats like a theatre. There was also a west stoa. Most of the building in the enclosure is due to Philetaerus and his brother Eumenes, but the temple itself is older. The precinct of Hera was also completely excavated. Except for the pronaos, which was of marble, the temple is well preserved, with its mosaic floor, and one of the cult statues, a standing Zeus, almost complete. It was of trachyte and once had four columns in front. At the east end of the enclosure was a stoa and at the west an exedra. The temple was erected by Attalus II, as an inscription on the architrave shows. Between the precincts of Demeter and Hera was a building perhaps to be identified as a private house. New studies of the theatre of Dionysus prove that it was first provided with a stone *skene* in the first century B.C., and with a stone stage in the third century A.D. A small temple was excavated in 1910 on the right bank of the Cetius, but it is not known to what god it was dedicated. *Ibid.* pp. 277-303 (3 figs.), A. IRPEL publishes thirty-three inscriptions found during the excavations; and pp. 304-330 (5 pls.; 9 figs.) the same writer discusses the sculptures and small finds. The most important are the headless Zeus found in the temple of Hera, two statuettes of dancers of a coarse-grained marble, two female heads, a bearded Hermes head, a headless Athena, and a female portrait head. *Ibid.* pp. 331-343 (6 figs.), P. SCHAZMANN and G. DARIER report upon the excavations at **Kaleh Agili**, the ancient Atarneus. *Ibid.* pp. 344-407 (pl.; 11 figs.), S. LOESCHKE discusses the sigilla vases and fragments found at **Tschandarli**. In *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 34-35, there is a summary of the report of A. Conze made at the February (1913) meeting of the Berlin Archaeological Society on the excavations at Pergamon in the fall of 1912. The early walls of the sanctuary of Demeter (before Philetaerus) were further examined, and much of the debris was removed from the east side of the gymnasiums, disclosing a gate of Greek date, with a winding stairway inside. The street which formed the approach to the gymnasiums during the period of the kings was found but not uncovered. In the excavation of that part of the main street which lies below the tract explored by the Berlin museum and above that of the Institute, a triple building containing a number of old rock cisterns was found, and their contents, mostly sherds of Hellenistic date, were examined.

TAHTALOU.—A Greek Inscription.—In *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, pp. 41-43 (fig.), SCHAVARSCH VARDAPET SAHAKIAN publishes an inscription now in the Greek church of St. Charalambos, at Tahtalou, a village six hours north-east of the ruins of Comana and three hours south of the ancient Cabira (Niksar). The text he reads $\theta\epsilon\omega\iota \mid \text{'}\text{Απόλλωνι} \mid \text{ἐὐσηργεῖτε} \mid \text{Στάτιος} \mid \text{νεών}$. TH. REINACH (p. 44) finds a ligature in the third line, and reads Εὐσηργεῖτε or Εὐσηργεῖτε ; he suggests Εὐσηργεῖται as the dative of a local epithet of Apollo.

GREECE

MISCELLANEOUS DISCOVERIES.—In *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.* 1912, pp. 266-268, are the following brief reports of discoveries made during the year 1912: 1. **Athens** (P. Kastriotis). The Stoa of the Giants has been found to extend 3 m. farther east and the foundations of the east side have been uncovered for about 10 m. 2. **Sunium** (V. Staes). In the artificial embank-

ment by which the precinct of Athena was widened for the new temple were found nearly all the materials of the older temple, which was probably destroyed by the Persians, and a large quantity of votive offerings of the seventh and sixth centuries B.C., also an Ionic capital from the partial peristyle of the later temple. 3. **Aegina** (K. Kourouniotes). Various graves were excavated. 4. **Thessaly** and **Macedonia** (A. S. Arvanitopoulos). At **Pagasaë** painted stelae have been found in three more towers, one of which has been excavated, and a part (at least 220) of the stelae removed. Numerous discoveries of various kinds give great promise for future excavations. At **Volo** was found a new decree of the Magnetes. Various archaeological discoveries were made in Macedonia in the course of the campaign with the Greek army. 5. **Aetolia** and **Acarmania** (K. Romaïos). At **Thermon**, around and under the temple of Apollo, were found several buildings of the second millennium B.C. of elliptical plan, with one end forming a straight line,—prototypes of the temple with an apse. Among the finds was a bronze statuette of a goddess. In **Acarmania** were found fifty plain grave stelae with inscribed names, two epigrams to Priapus and Pan, and a calculating abacus. 6. **Laconia** and **Cythera** (F. Versakes). In **Laconia** was found a Roman relief in two panels; and in **Cythera** a part of a fine fifth century relief representing a nude youth holding a horse's bridle. 7. **Pylos** (K. Kourouniotes). A Mycenaean beehive tomb was excavated near **Fragana**, one hour east of ancient Pylos. 8. **Cephalonia** (N. Kyparisses). Trial excavations in search for the palace of Odysseus gave negative results. Among the various finds was a good specimen of a "Homeric" bowl with scenes from the Trojan cycle in relief.

THE WORK OF THE GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE IN 1912.—At an open meeting of the German Archaeological Institute in Athens February 12, 1913, a summary of the year's work was given. Professor Dörpfeld continued excavations at **Corfu** under the patronage of the German Emperor. Nothing of importance was turned up at the temple which Versakes discovered two years ago. Not even the name of the divinity worshipped there has been learned; but a paved street was found, and the altar to the east of the temple is well preserved. It is very important and is one hundred years older than the great altar at Delphi. The temple of Kardaki at "Mon Repos" was also investigated and can now be restored as an archaic Doric peripteral building. The absence of triglyphs and metopes is noteworthy. Work was to be resumed in the spring of 1913. At **Pergamon** Conze led a small campaign of excavation. The entrance to the gymnasium was uncovered; six steps lead up to it and there were two windows. The structure dates from Roman times. At **Tiryns** (see p. 441) and **Cleonae** work was also carried on. It is hoped that at Tiryns may be finished this year and the final publication made soon. The Institute at Athens plans to turn its attention next to western Crete and also to Nemea. More careful study of the finds at Olympia will be made.

MINOAN TOMBS IN CRETE.—In *Ath. Mit.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 43-50 (7 figs.), J. A. HATZIDAKIS describes a tomb 2.20 m. by 1.80 m. recently discovered at **Stavromenos**, containing an elliptical-shaped larnax and a pithos of Middle Minoan date. He also publishes the contents of a tomb found just west of **Tylissus**. This was nearly circular and contained

three larnaces, a number of vases and a green sardonyx seal representing two calves, dating from the Late Minoan I period.

ARGOS.—**New Inscriptions from the Heraeum.**—In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I. XIV*, 1911, Beiblatt, cols. 139–150 (3 figs.), O. WALTER publishes four new inscriptions from the Heraeum. In the west room of the northeast stoa is a statue base with the following inscription of the fifth century B.C.:

τ]ᾶς ἡέρας ἐ[μὶ ἡια-
ρόν· ἐκ τῷ ἡιδί[ο
Ἀ]ρχεκράτες : Σμο[ῖος :
.]ρεφίον : Σύλ[ι]χ[ος.

A second inscription built into the west wall of the complex between the north and northeast stoas reads:

τοὶ ἱερομνάμονες τόν[δε] τὸ ἡ[ε]π[ο]-
δρόμο ἀνέθεν : Κρίθυλο[ς : Ἀ]φακτο[ς :
Φάλας : Γνώθης :

In the same wall is a small fragment of fourth century date; and in the northeast corner of the "West Building" is a long list of manumissions in poor condition dating from the second half of the second century B.C.

ELIS.—**The Austrian Expedition.**—In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I. XIV*, 1911, Beiblatt, cols. 97–116 (11 figs.), J. KEIL and A. v. PREMERSTEIN report upon their explorations in Elis in 1910 (see *A. J. A. XV*, p. 415). At an open meeting of the Austrian Archaeological Institute at Athens, February 13, 1913, O. WALTER reported upon the six weeks' campaign of the Institute at Elis. A palaestra of Hellenistic date and two colonnades were found; also a building 12 by 16 m. divided by a central wall with a door, which apparently dates from the early part of the fifth century B.C. These buildings seem to have been in or near the agora. Several marble fragments and a number of pieces of painted terra-cotta, including a few heads, also came to light.

GORTYNA.—**Excavations in 1912.**—At an open meeting of the Italian School at Athens April 14, 1913, L. PERNIER described his excavations in 1912 at the western side of the "Odeum" at Gortyna, made possible by changing the course of the irrigation ditch. To the east was another building of late date. Five fragments of the laws, in addition to other inscriptions and a broken Mercury, were discovered. These excavations confirm Halbherr's conjecture that the circular building was in the agora.

LEMNOS.—**A Submerged Town.**—It is announced from Greece that Lieut. Bakopoulos, while carrying out military observations, remarked on the sea bottom, to the east of the Island of Lemnos, some ancient ruins which were perfectly visible and prove the existence of a town of about three miles in circumference. The exact spot is that marked on the British Admiralty charts under the name of the Pharos Bank, the depth being from five to twenty-five metres. Orders have been issued by the Ministry to carry out scientific researches on the spot. (*Nation*, May 15, 1913, p. 508.)

LEUCAS.—**Prehistoric Remains.**—In *Z. Ethn. XLIV*, 1912, pp. 845–864 (14 figs.), G. VELDE describes skeletons, vase fragments with finger-nail

scratchings, bone and flint implements, stone axes, hammers, millstones, etc., of the neolithic age found in a cave (*Χαροσπηλιά*) in the southern part of Leucas. Introducing Velde's description of crania and skeletons, Dörpfeld gives a brief résumé of his finds near Nidri and insists that the remains are those of the Homeric Achaeans.

LYCOSURA. — **The Megaron of Despoina.** — In *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.* 1912, pp. 142-161 (41 figs.), K. KOUROUNIOTES publishes the results of his excavation of the Megaron, or Hearth, of Despoina at Lycosura (Paus. VIII, 37, 8), which can be restored with practical certainty from the existing fragments (Fig. 1). The altar was built on the steep hillside above the temple. The stoa of engaged columns behind the altar masked the terrace wall, which served also as a wind-break. The monument dates from about 200 B.C.

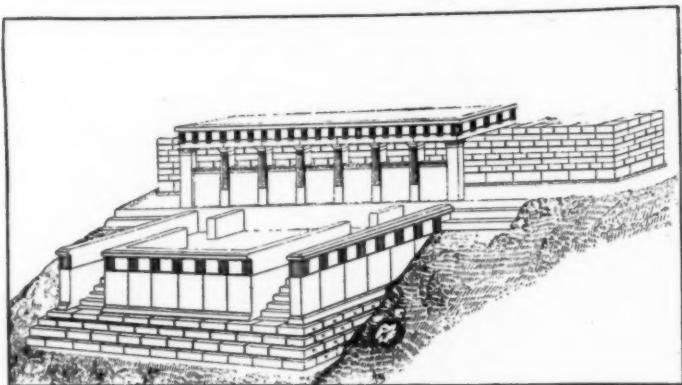


FIGURE 1. — THE MEGARON OF LYCOSURA.

Many terra-cotta images were found on the site, of which the most common type represents a ram clothed in a woman's himation, standing erect, and bearing a basket upon his head. Doubtless worshippers of Despoina in this guise marched in procession, bearing offerings to the goddess.

MYCALESSUS. — **Supplementary Notes.** — In *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.* 1912, pp. 102-119, 253 (2 pls.; 21 figs.), P. N. URE supplements articles, already published in *B.S.A.* XIV and *J.H.S.* XXIX, XXX, and XXXI, on excavations made by himself and Mr. Burrows in 1907 and 1908 at Reitsona, the ancient Mycalessus. Two interesting black-figured vases are described; the Boeotian cylices are classified and their style traced to Corinthian influence; a catalogue is given of the articles, mostly vases, found in three of the graves of the necropolis.

MYCENAE. — **A "Geometric" Cemetery.** — Near the "Tomb of Clytemnestra" at Mycenae was found in 1909 a cemetery of the geometric period in which three distinct types of burial are seen: the ashes of the dead deposited in an urn which was placed in the grave; the whole body, usually that of a child, placed in a large urn; and interment in a tomb con-

structed of masonry. Jars for libations were also found and numerous geometric vases, all of which are described and discussed by D. EVANGELIDES, *'Αρχ. Έφ.* 1912, pp. 127-141 (15 figs.).

TIRYNS. — **Recent Excavations.** — In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 78-91 (plan; fig.), K. MÜLLER reports upon the latest excavations at Tiryns. The citadel wall south of the main gate shows signs of rebuilding. The Byzantine church west of the propylaea was not built on the site of an ancient sanctuary, as had been conjectured. The altar in the great inner court was originally circular and not a trench for sacrifices. In the megaron the base called by Schliemann a "basin" was in reality the support for the throne. Walls of the earlier palace were found, but its plan cannot be made out. It was built in Late Minoan I or II; and the later palace in Late Minoan III. A group of large, coarse stirrup-cups with painted inscriptions upon them came to light; one fragment has an inscription in several lines. Some of these are older and some later than the later palace. The script differs from the contemporary Cretan script, but is of Cretan derivation. A terra-cotta figurine of Athena, a small bronze votive helmet, and a vase fragment with a painted dedication to Athena testify to the worship of the goddess. The small west gate in the lower city was cleared.

TYLISUS. — **Minoan Buildings.** — In *'Αρχ. Έφ.* 1912, pp. 197-233 (8 pls.; 41 figs.), JOSEPH HATZIDAKIS describes in detail Late Minoan and Middle Minoan finds in buildings excavated by him near Tylisus, Crete, 12 km. west of Knossos. These included: many large pithoi, and vases of various shapes and sizes; three inscribed clay tablets like those found at Knossos; several engraved gems and sealings; various utensils of steatite; a fine rhyton of obsidian; various articles of bronze including four great hemispherical kettles, the largest having a diameter of 1.40 m. and weighing 52.5 kg., made of seven pieces of bronze riveted together; a bronze ingot in the form of the so-called talanton; a fine bronze statuette of a man; ornaments of ivory; fragments of wall-paintings; bones of various animals, which are carefully catalogued and classified by periods. The description of the buildings will be published later.

ITALY

ACQUATACCIO. — **An Inscription.** — At Acquataccio, between the railroad from Rome to Civitavecchia and the river Almo, an inscription was found with the place name *ad Nymphas*. This is found also in *C.I.L.* VI, 9526, where it is located in *Sebura maiore*. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, p. 381.)

CAMARINA. — **Recent Discoveries.** — The exploration of a large number of tombs at Camarina resulted in the discovery of a number of vases and small objects, including a pair of hydrias (19.25 cm. high) in the style of Meidias with toilet scenes. (P. ORSI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 370-371.)

CAPENA. — **Etruscan Tombs.** — Etruscan tombs of various types have recently been excavated near the site of the ancient Capena, along with some of the Roman period. A report on these tombs and their contents is made by E. STEFANI, *B. Pal. It.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 147-158.

CAPORCIANO. — **A Collegium Corbulonis et Longinae.** — An inscription discovered at Caporciano makes known the existence of a *collegium*

Corbulonis et Longinae, and establishes the connection of the Domitian family with that region; cf. *C.I.L.* IX, 3418-3419, 3432, 3469. (N. PERSICETTI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 262-263.)

CARLENTINI.—**A Hoard of Greek and Punic Coins.**—A hoard of Greek and Punic coins, including seventeen Carthaginian coins of electrum and some fine gold coins of Hiero II of Syracuse, has been found at Carlentini, Sicily. (P. ORSI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, p. 372.)

COMISO.—**A Campanian Crater.**—In the Graeco-Roman necropolis at Comiso, Sicily, a Campanian crater was found (44.50 cm. high), representing a warrior and a maiden sacrificing at an altar, while beside them are a youth and maiden crowned with laurel, who are clasping hands. (P. ORSI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, p. 369.)

CUMAE.—**Excavations on the Acropolis.**—In *Rend. Acc. Lincei*, XXI, 1912, pp. 202-205, F. VON DUHN describes some recent excavations on the acropolis of Cumae. On a terrace below the summit, above pre-hellenic remains, were found remains of a temple of considerable size, oriented from south to north with terrace walls at a little distance, serving as a defence against Samnites and Etruscans. A road winds up toward the centre of the east side with a sort of pronaos as an approach to the temple, reminding one of the temple of Apollo at Phigaleia. Formerly this was thought to be a temple of Apollo, but it would have been invisible to one approaching from the north on the Via Domitiana (Statius, *Silv.* IV, 3, 114-116), and is probably a temple of Jupiter, the summit being already occupied by a temple of Apollo, the archegetes of the Chalcidian immigrants (*immania templa*, Virgil, *Aen.* VI, 19). An Oscan inscription recently found, dedicated, as Buecheler explains it, *Jovi Fulguratori*, and a dedicatory inscription *Jovi Auguri* and fragments of a colossal statue support this contention. An inscription and some fragments that seemed to indicate a temple of Apollo on the lower terrace probably came from the summit. The Jupiter was probably identical with the Olympian Jupiter of Livy, XXVII, 23.

ESTE.—**Objects found in an Archaic Tomb.**—The bronze objects and earthenware found in 1895 in an archaic tomb at Este are described and illustrated by A. ALFONSI, *B. Pal. It.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 92-109 (2 pls.; fig.). They include a razor of the crescent form, a saw, file, axe, sword, knives, hairpins, cinerary urn, and other vessels.

FRASCATI.—**A Roman Villa.**—In enlarging the convent of the Cappuchini, further remains of a Roman villa were disclosed, a part of which was unearthed in 1656 (see *B. Com. Rom.* 1884, p. 202). (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, p. 214.)

IESI.—**A Hoard of Roman Coins.**—According to a report in the *Boll. Num.* XI, 1913, p. 15, a hoard of 5300 silver coins of republican date has been found on land belonging to Marquis Trionfi-Honorati near Iesi. They are to be placed in charge of Professor Dall'Osso for examination.

LOCRI EPIZEPHYRII.—**The Recent Excavations.**—The continuation of the report of the excavations records the discovery of a number of inscriptions; a fine standing mirror, 34 cm. high, with a handle representing the figure of a woman draped in a peplos, of pre-Phidian style; a pinax, 16 cm. by 16.50 cm., representing Actaeon attacked by the hounds of Diana. Actaeon has been thrown upon his back. Diana, who stands beside him,

carries a small stag on her right arm. There was also found a small biga, of bronze except for the pole and the axles of the wheels, which were of iron. It is 17 cm. high and 98 mm. long, and of fine workmanship. The further exploration of the temple of Casa Marafioti revealed huge sub-structures, and that of the sanctuary of Persephone a fragment of a vase representing Hercules wrestling with the Old Man of the Sea and bearing a new *καλός* inscription. (P. Orsi, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, Suppl. pp. 1-21.)

MONTE ARGENTARIO.—*Aeneolithic Tombs.*—The contents of aeneolithic tombs found on the slopes of Monte Argentario have been placed in the Archaeological Museum at Florence. (A. MINTO, *B. Pal. It.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 132-135; 2 figs.)

MONTE CAVO.—*Recent Excavations.*—The excavations undertaken at Monte Cavo for the purpose of discovering the site of the temple of Jupiter Latiaris had a negative result. The remains of some large buildings were found and a number of interesting architectural fragments, as well as the last part of the *via triumphalis*. (G. GIOVANNONI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, 382-384.)

MURO LECCESE.—*Prehistoric Remains.*—Prehistoric remains antedating a Messapian city (itself of unknown name), at Muro Leccese, are described in *B. Pal. It.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 159-167 (3 figs.), by P. MAGGIULLI. They consist chiefly of crude cinerary urns.

OPPEANO VERONESE.—*Objects from a Prehistoric Necropolis.*—A brief account of objects found in a prehistoric necropolis at Oppéano Veronese is given by G. PELLEGRINI, *B. Pal. It.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 110-114 (2 figs.). Of most importance is a bronze *situla* ornamented with horizontal ridges.

OSTIA.—*Recent Discoveries.*—In *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 161-173, D. VAGLIERI gives a plan of the Barracks of the Vigiles and its front elevation, as well as views of various parts of the excavated portions of the city. In the portico behind the theatre the mosaics of three more corporations have been found, the *navicularii Misuenses* (this confirms the spelling of the name of the city on the eastern arm of the Gulf of Carthage as given by Pliny, *N.H.V.*, 4, 29, and by the *Tabula Peutingeriana* and *Tabula Ravennensis*), the *navicularii* of Hippo Diarrhytus (Biserta), and those of Misluvium in Mauretania. (Cf. *B. Com. Rom.* XL, 1912, pp. 274-275.) On the Via dei Vigili a large room was excavated with a mosaic pavement representing four dolphins flanked by symbolic designations of the provinces with which Ostia had the most intercourse: Sicily, indicated by the triquetra; Africa, a head covered with an elephant's hide; Spain, a head crowned with olive; and Egypt, a female head above a crocodile. Opposite each of these is a winged head, in some cases bearded, in others beardless, probably representing the winds which favored navigation to the respective provinces. About the central portion of the pavement were squares containing shields and lances and conventional designs, surrounded with a border with a meander pattern. Other objects of interest were a lead matrix for eight *tesserae* and an inscription of the *stuppatores res(tione)s*, which shows that they were dealers in *stuppa*, contrary to the view of Lanciani. (D. VAGLIERI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 202-213.)

POMPEII.—*Discoveries in the Via dell' Abbondanza.*—The continuation of the excavations in the Via dell' Abbondanza brought to light a

number of paintings: one of Venus Pompeiana, drawn by elephants in a quadriga, the front of which has the form of the prow of a ship; a representation of the workshop of a *vestiarius* named Verecundus, designated by an inscription; Mercury, with caduceus and purse in hand, coming out of a temple; several portrait heads. A large number of inscriptions were found, for the most part election notices, including one in which the vowels are designated cryptographically by number: -B-SC-NT=-S, *Abascantius*. (M. DELLA CORTE, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 174-192, 216-224, 246-259, 281-289.)

RHEGIUM.—**Restoration of the Baths.**—In *Rend. Acc. Lincei*, XXI, 1913, pp. 791-802 (fig.), N. PUTORTÌ discusses an inscription found in Rhegium (April, 1912), telling of the restoration of *Thermae* there by Valentinianus, Valens, and Gratianus. An earthquake, which Putortì dates July 21, 365 A.D., had destroyed them. The inscription adds a new name, that of Pontius Atticus, to our lists of *correctores Lucaniae et Bruttiorum*.

ROME.—**Discoveries at the Baths of Caracalla.**—The excavations undertaken to restore the plan of the peribolus of the Baths of Caracalla resulted in a number of interesting discoveries. Between this and the baths proper was a *zystus*. Among the finds were a statue in Luna marble, a copy of a bronze of the school of Polyclitus, the upper part of a head from a copy of the Hermes Propylaeus of Alcamenes, a library with niches for *armaria* and *imagines*, and beneath the southern part of the peribolus a Mithraeum with two important inscriptions, one of which applies to Mithra the term *unus*, while the other has a greater number of appellatives than is attached to the name of the god in any other inscription. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 305-325.)

Discoveries in the Horti Sallustiani.—A Roman house found on the Pincio in excavating for the new German Evangelical church, is described in *Röm. Mitt.* XXVIII, 1912, pp. 92-112 (11 figs.), by E. KATTERFELD. The date is the time of Trajan, as is shown by brick-stamps and coins. Of more interest than the mosaics, earthenware, and fragments of fresco, is the large square base upon which the obelisk of Trinità dei Monti appears to have stood, in the imperial gardens (Horti Sallustiani), as they were enlarged in the third century. Of this enlargement toward the west, as far as the Via Toscana, the excavations furnish proof.

Another Cippus of the Pomerium.—In building the new Palazzo delle Ferrovie, at the corner of the Viale del Policlinico, a cippus of travertine with the inscription POMERIUM was found, but not *in situ*. It corresponds with those of Claudius of the year 49, but the inscription on the front is missing. (A. PASQUI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 195-202; *B. Com. Rom.* XL, 1912, pp. 259-260.)

An Ancient Road.—In digging the foundations of the Palazzo della Società Immobiliare in the Via di S. Marcello, 34 m. from the corner of the Via dell' Umiltà, an ancient road, 3.60 m. wide, running from north-east to southwest, was found at a depth of 5.65 m. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 225 f.)

A Column of the Forum of Nerva.—One of the columns of the Forum of Nerva, at the corner of the Via Alessandrina and the Via della Croce Bianca, was uncovered and measured. Its height without the capital is 8.80 m., with twenty-six channels. The diameter at the base is 1.08 m.

The plinth is 1.60 m. wide and the base 0.57 m. high. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, p. 226.)

Aqueducts near the Porta Maggiore. — In opening three new archways through the Wall of Aurelian, to the left of the Porta Maggiore, and the consequent levelling operations, the remains of several aqueducts have been brought to light. Two of these had underground channels. Of three others, there are parallel lines of piers, one of them accompanied by cippi of Augustus. One of these last has the number XXIV, the other, XXIII, — a new bit of evidence on Roman numerals in the early empire. (E. GATTI, *B. Com. Rom.* XL, 1912, pp. 228-236; 3 figs.)

A Station of the Vigiles. — Excavations alongside of the church of San Marcello (4th Region, Via Lata) have uncovered a stretch of street-paving of late date, and beneath, five rooms of a brick building, — apparently a part of the station of the first cohort of the *vigiles*. (G. GATTI, *B. Com. Rom.* XL, 1912, pp. 253-254; G. MANCINI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 337-343.) To the south of this station and 30 metres from the church more walls of later date have been found, and in the midst of them an octagonal basin for the immersion of catechumens. It appears to have been in a private house. (G. GATTI, *B. Com. Rom.* XL, 1912, pp. 254-256.)

A Bronze Statue. — The partial restoration of a bronze statue from fragments discovered many years ago near the Ponte Sisto, is published in *Röm. Mitt.* XXVIII, 1912, pp. 113-121 (4 figs.), by R. PARIBENI, who considers also some other bronze fragments from the same source.

Recent Acquisitions of the National Museum. — In *Boll. Arte*, VII, 1913, pp. 157-172 (pl.; 16 figs.), R. PARIBENI records the various antiquities recently acquired by the National Museum. These are: (1) Fifteen ivory keys which once belonged to a musical instrument. (2) A bronze statuette, found at Sutri in 1912, representing a nude youth standing (see p. 447). (3) A fragment of a large marble vase of neo-Attic style. The greater part of a figure of Athena, who carries a lance over her shoulder, a small flying Victory, and the lyre of Apollo are still preserved. (4) A statue of an Oriental divinity, 1.57 m. high. It represents a woman with Egyptian headdress, fully draped, standing stiffly while a serpent coils about her. The writer believes it to be intended for Atargatis. (5) Portrait heads of Nero and of Lucius Verus. (6) An unidentified female head. (7) A male head from a high relief. (8) An unidentified portrait of a man. (9) A comic mask of marble. (10) The large mosaic found in the Via Emanuele Filiberto in 1910, with the head of Medusa in the centre surrounded with geometric patterns. (11) A large marble two-handled cup with reliefs, 0.78 m. in diameter and 0.32 m. high. It had no bottom. On one side Pan, who holds a goat by the horn, is threatening a wolf with a club; on the other a wolf is devouring an animal. On the rim is the inscription, *Q. Caecilius Amandus scrib(a) libr(arius) q(uaestorius) IIII dec(ur)iarum et Q. Tullius Q. f(ilius) Fal(ernus) Caecilius Amandus D. D.* On one handle is [*Silva*]no and on the other *sacrum*. (12) From Palestrina a fine *puteal* of terra-cotta (Fig. 2), 0.71 m. high and 0.32 m. in diameter. On the outside are five winged female figures grasping in each hand a thyrsus. (13) Statuettes of Heracles, of Aphrodite holding a sandal in her raised right hand, of a dwarf, and of a comic actor. (14) A small bronze vase in the form of a wineskin. (15) A gold ring from Velletri with the head

of Heracles. (16) Two gems, one with a youthful head and the inscription *DECENTIS*; the other representing the little Dionysus riding a goat. (17) A two-handled cup of *terra sigillata* on which is Victory in a chariot drawn by four horses. The word *Danubius*, which appears above, is taken by the writer to be the name of one of the horses. (18) A number of coins were also acquired.



FIGURE 2. — PUTEAL FROM PALESTRINA.

New Inscriptions.—In the Via Pinciana, near the villa of Marchese Annibale Berlingieri, a number of inscriptions were found at a depth of 2 m. One of these contains an elogium in two columns of twenty-five hexameter lines each, which are not always correct, but are full of sentiment. It is addressed by A. Allius to his freedwoman and consort, Allia Potestas, and belongs apparently to the end of the third or the beginning of the fourth century. The apex and tall | indicating quantity, are used, correctly but not in the case of all long vowels. (G. MANCINI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 155 ff.)

Inscriptions from the Via Nomentana.—Between 12 and 13 kilometres from the city a marble cippus was found with an inscription to

Nymphodotus tabularius by his wife and four sons, all of whom had the same praenomen, *Tiberius*. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, p. 379.)

Excavations at the Bridge of Nona.—The excavations at the bridge of Nona, named from its position nine miles from the city (see *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, p. 197), resulted in the discovery of a small bath and a large number of votive offerings, but gave no clue to the location of the temple or the name of the divinity to whom it belonged. (G. MANCINI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 265-272.)

Miscellaneous Discoveries in the Campagna.—In improving the grade of the Via Ostiense, near the ancient Ponte della Refolta (14 km. from Rome), the course of the republican road has been uncovered. It was unpaved, but confined by curbstones 4.80 m. apart. The later polygonal paving blocks are at a higher level (1 m.). Two ancient wells by the roadside were also discovered at a distance of 240 Roman feet from each other. Not far from the road was found a plain white marble sarcophagus, covered with a slab of African marble, and still containing the skeleton, but nothing else. (G. GATTI, *B. Com. Rom.* XL, 1912, pp. 260-261.) Recently discovered columbaria of a modest kind on the Via Labicana, 3 km. from the city, have yielded numerous unimportant inscriptions. (G. GATTI, *ibid.* pp. 262-265.) On a cross-road north of Rome, anciently connecting the Via Cassia with the Via Triumphalis, a tomb belonging to the Cassian and Memmian families has been uncovered, containing a large number of inscriptions (second century). Of special interest is one laconic reference to an unsuccessful surgical operation, — ANIMA INNO-CENTISSIMA QVEM MEDICI SECARVNT ET OCCIDERVNT. Another describes with rare pathos the death of a beloved wife. (G. GATTI, *ibid.* pp. 265-268.) Near the first milestone of the Via Salaria a stretch (90 m.) of the ancient road, parallel to the modern, has been unearthed, together with some tombs belonging to freedmen of the family of the Ostorii Scapulae, and indicating, apparently, the site of an estate of this wealthy family, prominent in the first century A.D. (G. GATTI, *ibid.* 1912, pp. 270-272.)

SAVOGNA.—**Neolithic Remains.**—The results of excavations in the cave of Savogna (Udine) are presented by A. ALFONSI, *B. Pal. It.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 61-66. The remains are of the neolithic period, and include objects in stone, terra-cotta, and bone.

SUTRI.—**A Bronze Ephebus.**—A fine bronze statuette of an ephebus (Fig. 3), which has been taken to the National Museum at Rome, was found at Sutri. It is a standing figure, 78 cm. high, of a youth of somewhat effeminate form. The right arm is raised to the head, and the left is bent as if carrying towards the face some object which is now lost,



FIGURE 3.—BRONZE
STATUETTE FROM
SUTRI.

but was in all probability a mirror. It is a Graeco-Roman copy of a fourth-century type. (H. PARIBENI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 373-377.)

SYRACUSE.—The Statue of an Ephebus.—The statue of an ephebus in Greek marble, of Lysippian proportions and style, which had been provided in the Roman period with a new base of Luna marble has been found at Ortygia. (P. ORSI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 290 ff.)

VALLE DI CAVEDINE.—Prehistoric Dwellings.—Prehistoric dwellings recently found in the Valle di Cavedine (Trentino) are described briefly by G. ROBERTI in *B. Pal. It.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 121-124.

VERONA.—Remains of a Roman Bath.—In *Madonna Verona*, VII, 1913, pp. 1-5, A. DA LISCA records the discovery of Roman walls probably belonging to a bath at Verona. He adds the documentary evidence for baths at Verona in mediaeval times.

VOLTERRANO.—Prehistoric Discoveries.—Prehistoric discoveries near Pomarance (Volterrano) are reviewed in *B. Pal. It.* XXXVIII, 1913, pp. 125-131 (4 figs.), by E. GALLI. The objects consist of flint spear-points and arrow-heads, bronze implements, pottery, and, from the Early Iron Age, fibulae, spirals for the arm or the hair, various implements, etc.

SPAIN

CADIZ.—Phoenician Relics.—In the *Journal des Débats*, October 6, 1912, is an account of Phoenician relics at Cadiz, especially of discoveries made in September, when excavations were begun, after an interim of several years, in the necropolis. Ten *loculi*, a skeleton, and various objects of silver, bronze, and gold were found. (J. C., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, pp. 97 f.)

GERONA.—Alabastrum from Ampurias.—In *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, pp. 98-100 (fig.), S. REINACH publishes one side of an alabastrum from Ampurias, now in the museum at Gerona (from *Discursos leídos en la Real Academia de Buenas Letras de Barcelona, en la recepción pública de D. Joaquín Botet y Siso*, Gerona, 1908). A negro in trousers, wearing a quiver and holding an axe in one hand and two spears in the other, is hastening to the right, and looking back. Behind him is a dog. He is followed by a person in trousers, wearing a quiver and a high cap, and carrying a lunate shield and a large curved scimeter. Perhaps a story of the Ethiopian Amazons is illustrated. The vase belongs to an Attic type of the beginning of the fifth century B.C.

NUMANTIA.—Results of the Eighth Campaign.—The results of the eighth and last campaign (August to September, 1912) of excavations at Numantia are reported by A. SCHULTEN in *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 1-14 (plan). This year's work saw the completion of the several topographical surveys, on different scales and of different scopes, and the excavation of Camp V on the hill of Renieblas. The camp is shown, both by the plan of the barracks and by the pottery, to belong to the first half, probably the first quarter, of the first century B.C. The barracks are made for the new legion of 6000 men, in 30 maniples and 10 cohorts, as organized by Marius in 90 B.C., without Italian allies or Roman cavalry, and without the old division into *triarii*, *principes*, and *hastati*. Thus it is of special value for Roman military history, since it fills the gap that has existed between the Polybian camp as seen in Camps I-III on this hill, and the

Augustan camp as known at Oberaden and Halle, giving us now a complete specimen of the Caesarian camp. Some further details of Camp III were also ascertained or confirmed. A large mound on the Roman road, apparently artificial, and called the Caldron, is conjectured to be the burial mound of the Roman soldiers who fell in the battle before Numantia in 153 B.C. The remains at Soria are of a summer camp, apparently not Roman and, therefore, not connected with the siege of Numantia. Another summer camp, on the upper course of the Tajuna, 20 km. east of Sigüenza, is on Celtiberian territory and probably belongs to the Celtiberian wars. A search of the district around Medinaceli, ancient Ocilis, where the Romans had their stores in the year 153, suggests that the modern town represents the Roman settlement which grew out of and absorbed the Roman camp, while the site of the Iberian town was a neighboring hill.

FRANCE

AIX.—*Inscriptions.*—In *R. Et. Anc.* XV, 1913, pp. 189–190 (3 figs.), M. CLERC publishes three short inscriptions recently acquired by the museum of Aix. Two are Latin and one is Greek. Greek inscriptions in Gaul are rare.

ALESIA.—*Discoveries in 1912.*—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1912, pp. 381–385, J. TOUTAIN gives a brief report on the excavations at Alesia in 1912. The so-called cellars at En-Curiot were Gallic houses, as a hearth found in one of them proves. The wells less than a metre in diameter in the living rock were made with a crowbar. At En-Surelot remains of a large Gallo-Roman house were brought to light in which were found many small objects including a child's gold ring with an intaglio representing Eros playing a lyre, a statuette of a woman, and many fragments of pottery, some with potters' names. Among the coins were two of silver with the heads of Septimius Severus and Gordian. At a lower level were wells and other remains of the earlier Celtic town.

A Dolmen as Sanctuary.—In *R. Et. Anc.* XV, 1913, pp. 53–59 (fig.), J. TOUTAIN calls attention to a Gallo-Roman building excavated at Alesia in 1912. It consists of two rooms, one 17 m. by 5.10 m., and the other 2.80 m. by 1.70 m. In the larger room is a dolmen. Abundant evidences of fire beneath the dolmen indicate that religious rites were performed there. The building was clearly a Gallo-Roman sanctuary built about the older monument. A second building near by also contains a dolmen, but not so well preserved.

LYONS.—*A New Mosaic.*—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1912, pp. 369–372, C. G. DE MONTAUZAN reports the discovery of an interesting mosaic at Lyons. There are eight animals, a dog attacking a boar, a bear and a bull face to face, a gazelle pursued by a leopard, and a lion chasing a horse. There is also a dwarf, book in hand, riding an elephant. On either side of his head are letters reading SYG LIBYS. *Syg* was evidently the name of the dwarf, who was probably a well-known character in the amphitheatre, and whose portrait or caricature the mosaic gives. No similar mosaic is known.

Minor Discoveries.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1913, pp. 73–79 (3 figs.), P. FABIA and G. DE MONTAUZAN publish three objects found at Lyons (Fourvière). These are (1) a small, ivory head of Pan; (2) a bearded mask

of Bacchus of terra-cotta, which was used as an *oscillum* (cp. Virgil, *Georg.* II, 388); (3) a terra-cotta plaque. In *R. Éi. Anc.* XV, 1913, pp. 187-188, the same writers publish the inscription from a Roman altar found at Fourvière in 1912, in which there is mention of *poliones*.

MONTESQUIEU-AVANTÈS.—*Prehistoric Clay Sculptures.*—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1912, pp. 532-538 (3 pls.), pp. 430-431, the Comte BÉGOUEN describes two bison modelled in clay in high relief found in the cave of Tuc d'Audoubert at Montesquieu-Avantès (Ariège) in 1912. The cave was previously unknown, and was full of stalactites. It extends about 700 m. from the entrance. The bison are 61 and 63 cm. long respectively, and although the clay has cracked in places, they are still in an excellent state of preservation. There is also a sketch of a third bison, 41 cm. long. Imprints of the hands and feet of the workers may still be seen in the cave, as well as the marks of the claws of cave bears, of which many bones were found. The sculptures belong to the Magdalenian period.

PARIS.—*Acquisitions of the Louvre in 1912.*—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1912, pp. 432-441, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE and E. MICHON report the following acquisitions of the Louvre in 1912: a small head from Athens, flat behind, as if from a herm; a standing Alexander, from Egypt; a torso of a woman, a replica of the Farnese Flora, formerly in the Borghese collection; a fragment of a torso wearing a breastplate; a head of a youthful Heracles; a bust of Germanicus; a *loutrophoros* inscribed ΕΥΘΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ | ΕΥΘΥΚΛΕΟΥΣ | ΑΑΜΤΤΡΕΥΣ; a marble *oenochoe* with funeral banquet scene; a votive relief representing a female divinity (Bendis?); a sarcophagus with reliefs representing Artemis and Endymion; a piece of a large Roman relief, perhaps from a triumphal arch in honor of Hadrian; a sarcophagus with a relief representing two trees and two winged boys holding a sort of hood for a bird; a fragment of a sarcophagus relief with a reclining Minotaur; three pieces of a large circular plate from Athens with reliefs representing a seated shepherd, a grazing animal, a panther springing upon a horse, two goats fighting, etc.; a fragment of a similar plate with a lion devouring a horse; a Greek inscription of twenty-five lines dating from the year 334-333 B.C., relating to offerings made by women attending the Thesmophoria; a bronze figure of a standing man found in the river bed at Olympia; three early bronzes, two horses and the third a dog, from the same place; two other small horses, five pins, etc., also from Olympia; a small circular object, perhaps a cover, from Chalcis, inscribed ΔΕΚΑ : ΔΗΜΟ, and within ΠΟΤΙΤΟ; head of a bull of gold of Mycenaean workmanship from Amyclae; a small lion's head of gold found in a tomb near Orvieto with a vase of Euphronius; the Gallic treasure from Rongères consisting of five objects of gold; a Christian lamp from Carthage; two painted grave stelae from Pagasae; a much broken alabaster statuette representing Gany-mede carried off by the eagle.

An Early Attic Head.—In *Mon. Piot*, XIX, 1911, pp. 171-180 (pl.; fig.) E. MICHON publishes an archaic Attic head recently acquired by the Louvre. He compares it with the Jacobsen head in Copenhagen, and the Rampin and Fauvel heads in the Louvre, all of which are important pieces of early Attic sculpture.

A New Grave Stele.—In *Mon. Piot*, XIX, 1911, pp. 151-159 (pl.; 5 figs.), M. COLLIGNON publishes a Greek grave stele 1.28 m. high and 0.70 m.

wide acquired by the Louvre in 1911. It represents a nude athlete with a strigil. Beside him are two dogs, and in front a small slave. The upper part of the slab with the head of the youth is broken off.

PUY-DE-DOME.—**Roman Reliefs.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1912, pp. 374-375, L. CHATELAIN calls attention to three Roman reliefs: 1. a piece of a column, 1.20 m. high, from **Varennés-sur-Usson** ornamented with two designs twice repeated, one an Eros, the other a hare and foliage; 2. a fragmentary relief at **Saint-Rémy-de-Chagnat** representing a nude, bearded man walking to the right; 3. a stele of coarse stone at **Dore-l'Église** with a short-haired, beardless figure wearing a tunic. In a triangular pediment above was the inscription *D(is) M(anibus). Memori[ae] Priscini*.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS.—**Acquisitions of the Brussels Museum.**—In *B. Mus. Brux.* XII, 1913, pp. 17-20 (6 figs.), J. DE MOR describes the classical antiquities acquired by the Brussels museum during the past year. These are: a fresco from **Bosco Reale**, and three fragments of frescoes from another section of the museum; a statuette and two heads from **Cyprus**; an Attic grave stele of the end of the fifth century representing a young woman seated and a small slave before her holding a jewel box; another stele of fourth century date with the figure of a young woman holding a bird which she was offering to a child now broken off; an Attic grave stele with the figure of a standing boy, dating from the second century A.D.; a piece of a grave stele of Roman date; a head of **Poseidon** in relief of Hellenistic or Roman date; a Roman relief representing a cart filled with slain animals, drawn by cattle; a small torso of a **Niké** from **Athens**, probably an *acroterion*; an eagle of white marble; a **Mithra** relief of white marble; a grave relief from **Alexandria**; a Cypriot statue of a standing woman; a male head of alabaster from **Egypt**; fragment of a plastic vase of terra-cotta; two standing terra-cotta statuettes, one of a draped woman and the other of **Aphrodite**; a mould for the statuette of a seated woman; a **Dipylon** jug; two other geometric vases; a black-figured white *lecythus*; two red-figured Attic vases; a Boeotian *pyxis*; the upper edge of a *sarcophagus* from **Clazomenae**; a fifth century mirror handle of bronze in the form of a standing man; and an **Ionian** bronze helmet from **Naucratis**.

LA HAMAIDE AND WODECQ.—**A Hoard of Roman Coins.**—Laborers on a new railroad near **La Hamaide** discovered an earthen pot containing a large number of coins of the imperial epoch (the latest of **Valerian the elder**). Only about one seventh of the hoard has been recovered and examined. This portion comprises 112 coins of 75 types mostly **Antoniniani** and **denarii**. There are effigies of twenty emperors and empresses. The cache was made probably about the middle of the third century. (*R. Belge Num.* LXIX, 1913, p. 276.)

SWITZERLAND

ANDELFINGEN.—**The Necropolis.**—At **Andelfingen**, in the canton of **Zürich**, a necropolis (27 tombs) has been explored, which has yielded fine objects of **La Tène I**, phase *b* (fifth to third century B.C.). One tomb

seems to belong to the end of the Bronze Age (700 B.C.). Here as elsewhere the *torques* is an ornament for women only. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, p. 98, after VIOLLIER, *Indicateur d'antiquités suisses*, 1912, pp. 16-57.)

GERMANY

BERLIN.—**Egyptian Jewelry.**—In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXIV, 1912-13, cols. 22-24 (fig.), MÖLLER publishes an Egyptian chain consisting of thirty-three flies made of gold-leaf. It was an honorary decoration dating from the eighteenth dynasty. He also publishes a ring of the nineteenth dynasty, and a pair of heavy gold ear-rings of imperial Roman date.

An Egyptian Amulet Board.—In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXIV, 1912-13, cols. 24-28 (fig.), MÖLLER publishes an Egyptian amulet board 40 cm. long and 24 cm. wide recently loaned to the Berlin museum. In four rows are the figures of sixty amulets cut into the wood and filled in with gold foil or semi-precious stone. In the latter case an inscription in hieroglyphs tells the material of which the amulet should be made.

Seal Cylinders.—In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXIV, 1912-13, cols. 158-164 (7 figs.), O. WEBER publishes seven seal cylinders recently acquired by the Berlin museum. On one a god with hands folded sits on a throne while

two standing figures make offering of a goat. This is a very early cylinder, probably dating from before 3000 B.C. A second seal, dating from the end of the third millennium, has a scene representing men fighting man-headed bulls. A third represents a wild goat hunt. This dates from the early part of the third millennium. Another seal has wild goats and an eagle. Still another which dates from the eighth or seventh century has the tree of life with animals on either side in two zones. A late Babylonian seal shows a king standing before a man scorpion. The last is a Persian seal of about 500 B.C. with horsemen hunting boars.

A New Hittite Bronze.—In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXIV, 1912-13, cols. 149-158 (3 figs.), O. WEBER publishes a Hittite statuette of bronze recently acquired by the Berlin museum (Fig. 4). It is said to have been found near Sidon, and resembles a bronze in the Louvre. It is 15 cm. high, was originally gilded, and set into a base. The arms were attached by silver pins. The figure is that of a man standing stiffly with the left leg advanced. He wears the loin cloth only. The left arm is gone, but the right, which is raised, probably held a weapon. The attitude is the same as that of the well-known relief from Boghazkeui. The helmet, which is missing, may have been of precious metal.



FIGURE 4.—HITTITE
BRONZE IN BERLIN.

An Early Italian Helmet from Stettin.—The Prehistoric Section of the Berlin museum has recently acquired an early Italian helmet dredged up

from the Oder at Stettin. It is shaped like a round cap 13½ cm. high with a socket for a crest, and its decoration consists of lines and concentric circles of dots made by pounding from within. This technique is southern. It was lined with felt. The helmet dates from the early Villanova period, that is from the tenth or eleventh century B.C., and is one of the earliest types of bronze helmet. (C. SCHUCHHARDT, *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXIV, 1912-13, cols. 28-32; fig.)

The Presidency of the Berlin Archaeological Society.—At the annual business meeting of the Berlin Archaeological Society (January, 1913), Professor Georg Loeschcke was elected president in place of A. Trendelenburg, who resigned after more than thirty years' service on the executive committee. (*Arch. Anz.* 1913, col. 30.)

BREDDIN.—**Prehistoric Graves.**—In *Z. Ethn.* XLIV, 1912, pp. 413-429 (21 figs.), A. KIEKEBUSCH describes prehistoric grave-finds near Breddin (Ostpriegnitz). Urns, packed about with stones, an interesting hanging-urn, swan's-neck-needles, girdle-hooks (a sort of buckle), spiral fibulae and La Tène fibulae, cover a period of a thousand years or more from the third period of the Bronze Age (1400-1200 B.C.), down to the third or second century B.C.

MUNICH.—**Classical Antiquities acquired in 1911.**—Additions to the collections of antiquities in Munich in 1911 are noted in *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 14-26 (6 figs.). In the Glyptothek is an Attic relief, a slab from the base of an athletic monument, probably for a pentathlon victory, which represents a man watching the fall of the weapon he has just thrown; fine work of the end of the fourth century (P. WOLTERS). In the Antiquarium are two small draped female statuettes of bronze, one early Ionian, the other archaic Etruscan; seven Greek bronze weights, with stamped designs or letters, two from Ambracia and one from Thebes, of the sixth century; five archaic terra-cottas from Athens and Boeotia, including two richly painted horsemen and a figure riding on a ram; a Tanagra figurine; a Campana relief (Nile landscape); a gymnasiarch inscription on a marble slab, from Apollonia on the Rhyndacus; a number of small objects of bronze and bone from the sanctuary of Artemis Orthia at Sparta, mostly animals (J. SIEVEKING). The vase collection, beside four fragments of Mycenaean palace-style ware, received five Attic, geometric vases, two proto-Corinthian, one each of Corinthian, Rhodian, Chalcidian and Attic red-figured, the last a rhyton having the form of a negro bitten by a crocodile with a slender decorated vase rising from the middle of the group (J. SIEVEKING). Of the additions to the coin cabinet, 94 numbers in all, which are published with illustrations in the *Mün. Jb. Bild. K.* 1911, the most important is a unique electrum stater of Cyzicus, of about 500 B.C., a companion to the likewise unique hekte (1/6 stater) in the same collection. Other unusual pieces are a tetradrachmon from Syracuse (quadriga to left), a didrachmon from Cnidus dating from the Rhodian sovereignty (190-167 B.C.), a didrachmon of Metapontum, a Phoenician tetradrachmon of Alexander I, Bala, of Syria (162-149 B.C.), etc. A Graeco-Phoenician chalcidony scaraboid with engraving of a composite monster (500 B.C.); a late Roman gem with a contamination of Anubis and Hermes Psychopompus; a head of Medusa with Pegasus; ten paste gems, Hellenistic and Roman, one imitating a semitranslucent cameo, are in the same list. (G. HABICH.)

SPEYER.—**The Museum.**—At Eschweiler Hof a manufactory of pottery with reliefs has been investigated. Ovens, stamps of six potters, and many fragments have been found. The manufactory existed from 90 to 150 A.D. The objects found are in the museum at Speyer. At Rotselberg remains of a great monument have been found, adorned with statues of animals,—a lion devouring a man, two boars, a wild sow with young. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XX, 1912, p. 430, from the *Frankfurt Gazette*, October 17, 1912.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

CARINTHIA.—**Recent Excavations.**—Excavations in the vicinity of the early church found in 1910 at **St. Peter im Holz** (Teurnia) resulted in several unimportant discoveries. At **Zolfeld** (Virunum) the rooms on the west side of the forum were cleared, and the mill-pond drained. Among the finds was an altar dedicated to the *Genius Noricorum*. (R. EGGER, *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XV, 1912, Beiblatt, cols. 17–36; 20 figs.)

FLAVIA SOLVA.—**Recent Excavations.**—Recent excavations on the site of Flavia Solva near Leibnitz have brought to light remains of three houses, in one of which was a potter's oven. Several complete vases as well as sherds were found. The coins dated from Trajan to Valentinian I. (W. SCHMID, *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XV, 1912, Beiblatt, cols. 37–43; 10 figs.)

ISTRIA.—**Discoveries in 1911.**—In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XIV, 1911, Beiblatt, cols. 155–196, A. GNIRS describes excavations carried on in Istria in 1911. At **Val Bandon**, between Pola and Fasana, the excavation of the Roman villa was completed. Several mosaic floors were uncovered and many architectural fragments, some coins, and stamped tiles found. At **Pola** architectural fragments, a bronze disk 4 cm. in diameter with the bearded head of a satyr, and part of an early Christian sarcophagus came to light. On the island of **Scoglio S. Floriano** in Pola harbor remains of a small pseudoperipteral temple were discovered; and on the island of **S. Caterina** an early mediaeval church was excavated. *Ibid.* XV, 1912, Beiblatt, cols. 5–16 (16 figs.), the same writer reports the excavation of two reservoirs in the south wing of the villa at Val Bandon, and the discovery of a few coins, lamps, an iron key, etc.

KÜKÜLLÖVÁR.—**Latin Inscriptions.**—In *Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum*, IV, 1913, pp. 94–108 (3 figs.), A. BUDAY publishes twenty-four Latin inscriptions, mostly small fragments, found 3 km. from Küküllővár, Hungary.

NARONA.—**Two Latin Grave Inscriptions.**—In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XV, 1912, Beiblatt, cols. 75–82, C. PATSCH publishes two Latin grave inscriptions recently found at Vid, the ancient Narona, in Herzegovina.

TRANSYLVANIA.—**Roman Villas.**—In *Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum*, IV, 1913, pp. 109–165 (24 figs.), A. BUDAY describes two Roman villas discovered, but not completely explored in 1912, one at **Magyarosd** and the other at **Kolozsvár**, Transylvania. The objects found in them were of no particular interest.

GREAT BRITAIN

CORBRIDGE.—**Excavations in 1911.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIV, 1912, pp. 261–272 (2 plans; 7 figs.), F. J. HAVERFIELD describes the exca-

ventions at Corbridge in 1911. It is now known that the site covered at least thirty-five acres, that it was occupied by the Romans from about 80 A.D. to about 350, when it was destroyed, and that it was rebuilt, and then abandoned for good before 400. During 1911 the main field of work lay west of the part already explored, an area occupied by cottages and workshops. It was proved that the great building (Site XI), which was nearly an acre in extent, was destroyed before it was completed. Several unimportant pieces of sculpture came to light. The most important find was the hoard of gold coins noted in *A.J.A.* XVI, p. 141; XVII, p. 129.

EYEBURY.—*The Excavation of a Round Barrow.*—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIV, 1912, pp. 80-94 (10 figs.), E. T. LEEDS describes the excavation of a round barrow at Eyebury near Peterborough in 1910 and 1911. Two smaller mounds lie near it, and there was once still another. A skeleton was found with two scrapers of imported black flint near it, and at some distance a small food vessel.

HIGHAM.—*British Gold Coins.*—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIV, 1912, pp. 318-320 (fig.), W. G. SMITH reports the discovery by a man loading flints near Higham, Kent, of a small, globular, hollow flint which contained what he supposed to be eleven brass buttons. These were in reality British gold coins dating from the first century B.C. They are from different dies derived from the gold stater of Philip II. of Macedon. The hollow flint had been used as a purse.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—*The Down Pits.*—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIV, 1912, pp. 65-77 (4 plans), P. STONE reports upon his examination of the pits on the downs on the Isle of Wight. They were not of human origin, but were caused by the action of carbonic acid in the rain water upon weak places in the chalk.

JERSEY.—*Recent Excavations.*—In *Archaeologia*, LXIII, 1912, pp. 203-230 (5 pls.; 14 figs.), R. R. MARETT reports the results of his excavations at *La Cotte de St. Brelade*, Jersey, in 1911, where he had begun work in 1910. About sixty flint implements and slight animal remains were discovered. On the little island of *La Motte* fifteen graves were opened in 1911 and 1912. These were closed at the sides and ends by slabs of stone and had a stone covering. A few skulls were found, and in one burial the body seemed to have been in a crouched position. The graves are probably of neolithic date. A cairn with kitchen middens near it was also examined.

LONDON.—*Acquisitions of the British Museum in 1911.*—The twelve numbers reported from the Egyptian Department, all of special artistic or historical interest, include a pre-dynastic stone vase in the form of an ape; a large collection of white scarabs, from the Delta, of the Hyksos period; two statues and a painted stele commemorative of high officials, two of them architects of important royal works; a porcelain ankh, probably unique, with cartouche of a seventh century king of Egypt and Nubia; a tomb door with the rare cartouche of Psammetichus III.; an altar from Nubia, of the time of Queen Candace, 25 B.C. The Assyrian objects are two inscribed gate sockets of kings of Ur, about 2500 and 2400 B.C.; a rare, dated, votive inscription and a jasper seal cylinder of similar date; a very early Sumerian bronze figure from the foundation deposit of Lagash; an agate seal of about 1400, dedicated to the weather god; two Assyrian tablets

inscribed with incantations and prayers. (E. A. WALLIS-BUDGE.) The Greek and Roman antiquities include the marble stele of Archagora, from Attica, of unusual size, dating from the fourth century; a Roman sarcophagus relief of a wedding scene; a late Graeco-Roman ivory relief of Athena armed; a sard scarab with a Greek intaglio of the sixth century on the back and a later Graeco-Persian design on the top, from Mesopotamia; a small gold plaque from Rhodes of the sixth century; a silver model of a large temple key, one actual example of which is known; the colossal bronze head of Augustus as a young man, from Meroe in the Sudan; a sixth century bronze-plated chariot, found near Orvieto; a bronze Roman sacrificial scene in high relief; a statuette of a dwarf; a bread stamp; an early Italian helmet from Ancona; various fibulae; two iron stili; terra-cotta figurines from Thebes, Naucratis, etc.; two geometric pyxides with figures of horses standing on the covers; two Early Minoan vases, a steatite pyxis and some fragments from Crete. (A. H. SMITH.) In the Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities and Ethnography, the early and late stone ages, the bronze and the early iron age are all represented by objects found in the lake dwellings of Yorkshire, East Riding, and on many other sites in Great Britain. Those from some iron-age graves, perhaps Belgic, of the middle of the first century B.C., include some Italian bronzes, probably made in Capua. Objects from outside of Britain are from Jersey, southern Spain, Crete, Sinai, China, and Tasmania. A funeral monument inscribed in Greek, found in Lamb's Conduit Street, London, two cinerary urns from Finsbury Circus, a terra-cotta antefix of the twentieth legion, from the site of a tile factory in Cheshire, and a pig of lead inscribed with the name of Hadrian, are reminders of the Romano-British period. (*Arch. Anz.* 1912, cols. 597-604.)

Recently Discovered Portions of the Roman Wall.—In *Archaeologia*, LXIII, 1912, pp. 257-344 (31 pls.; 36 figs.), P. NORMAN and F. W. READER describe the discoveries relating to Roman London made between 1906 and 1912. These have to do chiefly with the city wall, and were as follows: Near the Tower several pieces of it came to light; another with the Roman ditch at America Square; at Aldgate remains were found at three different places; at 123 Roman Wall Street a small piece; at All Hallows Church a bastion; at Christ's Hospital several pieces with three bastions, including the angle bastion where the wall turned to the south; at Newgate a small bit of the Roman gate; at the Old Bailey another piece; and in Lower Thames Street a small piece of the south wall. Miscellaneous discoveries of no great importance were made in many places in the city. Appendices are added by A. S. KENNARD on the non-marine molluscs, etc.; by A. H. LYELL on the seeds and woods; and by F. LAMBERT on the pottery and coins found.

OXFORD.—**Acquisitions of the Ashmolean Museum in 1911.**—A report from the Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D. G. HOGARTH, is published in *Arch. Anz.* 1912, cols. 604-612. The Egyptian section received a large, finely painted coffin, a rare and perhaps unique work, of the transition period between the sixth and the eleventh dynasties, found on the east bank of the Nile, south of Akhmin, and a number of articles from Petrie's excavations, which include the following: From Sinai, fragments of pottery and alabaster vases, from which two grotesque vases have been restored; from

Memphis, two blue-glazed vases and a snake's head amulet, of the sixteenth and twenty-third dynasties; from Hawara, a panel portrait of a lady, of a dark, probably Armenioid, type, a canopic vase, and three lids; from Gerzeh, stone beads and apparently two iron beads, from prehistoric tombs; a mass of material as yet unselected, from the tombs of Faras in Nubia. For the prehistoric Mediterranean section a number of valuable and interesting Cretan and Cypriote objects were obtained from the unused material belonging to the government of Crete and by exchange from the Metropolitan Museum in New York. A Late Minoan II. amphora, restored from fragments, is perhaps the finest extant example of Cretan marine style. Some vases from the interior of Asia Minor suggest the intimate connections of that region with the Middle Minoan world of the Aegean. Other precious objects are facsimiles of the Hagia Triada sarcophagus, the "boxer" filler, and the Phaestus disk. Among the Greek vases are two panathenaic vases, put together more or less completely from fragments, one of which is of the early sixth century, the other, dated by the name of the archon (Asteus, 373/2) is the earliest known instance of such dating. A gift of red-figured fragments found at Cervetri has yielded a signed cylix of Brygos, making the tenth signed vase of his known. A fine white Attic lecythus that had been put away as not genuine has been cleared of the forged part of the decoration and restored to exhibition. A terra-cotta sarcophagus of the usual Clazomenian type and various minor objects are mentioned. The Graeco-Roman and Roman section has received some gifts of pottery, terra-cottas, and bronzes from Italy, and the Romano-British section, a number of loans.

WELWYN.—*Late Celtic Finds.*—In *Archaeologia*, LXIII, 1912, pp. 1-30 (3 pls.; 23 figs.), R. A. SMITH publishes an account of the late Celtic antiquities found during the construction of a road at Welwyn-Herts., in 1906. Two vaults were discovered containing, among other things, eleven slender amphorae of Greek origin, three iron firedogs, a pair of silver vessels of classical origin, silver handles for a cylix, and three heavy bronze masks of Celtic origin. The writer compares similar vaults opened at Stanfordsbury.

AFRICA

ALGERIA.—*Two Latin Inscriptions.*—In *R. Ét. Anc.* XV, 1913, pp. 38-46, R. CAGNAT publishes two Latin inscriptions. One, from Timgad, reads *Imp. Ca[esari] | Traiano [Hadri]ano Aug. [curia Tra]iana vet[erano]rum | leg. II[I Aug.]*, pointing to a *curia* of veterans at Timgad. The other, from Djemila, is a fragmentary inscription in four lines from the architrave of a temple which was dedicated *Genti Septim[iae Aur]eliae*.

CARTHAGE.—*An Abraxas Gem.*—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1912, p. 411, P. MONCEAUX publishes an abraxas gem found at Carthage with a bee engraved on the small side, and a serpent biting its tail on the large. The words BIEI EPPEEEI EB AEI IOGA occur twice.

UNITED STATES

BOSTON.—*Acquisitions of the Museum of Fine Arts in 1912.*—In the *Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts*, pp. 89-91, L. D. CASKEY makes brief mention of the acquisitions during

1912. There were in all 264 objects acquired, most of which are suitable for exhibition. They include nineteen vases of ancient glass, a small Cypriote head of limestone of good archaic style, a Corinthian cylix, and forty-eight miscellaneous objects from Cyrene, chiefly terra-cotta statuettes.

NEW YORK. — Recent Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum. — In *B. Metr. Mus.* VIII, 1913, pp. 28-29, G. M. A. R. reports the following acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum in 1912: A colossal portrait bust of red porphyry (Fig. 5) dating from the second century A.D.; an archaistic head of Athena (Fig. 6); a fragment of a sixth-century stele representing

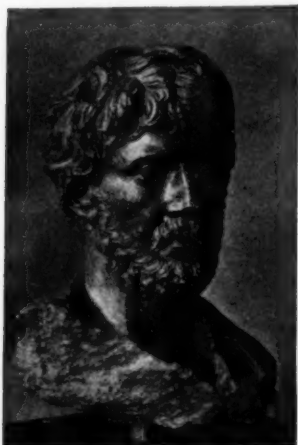


FIGURE 5. — PORPHYRY BUST IN NEW YORK.



FIGURE 6. — ARCHAISTIC HEAD OF ATHENA.

a youth carrying a staff; a Greek gravestone in the form of a vase with a relief of a mother and child, and a man and woman clasping hands; a small relief representing a horseman; a marble column with a serpent and wreath; and the head of an old woman. Among the fourteen bronzes acquired are a large statuette of Aphrodite of the Cnidian type, of late Greek date; a statuette of a grotesque figure; two archaic statuettes, one a Silenus holding a nymph, and the other a runner; ten bronze vases with fine blue patina, apparently all found together. Thirteen terra-cotta vases were acquired, including a very fine large white lecythus; a perfectly-preserved Phalerum jug; a Mycenaean cup with high foot; a geometric vase shaped like a pomegranate; a large fragment of a Corinthian vase; and several pieces of black- and red-figured Attic pottery. Six terra-cottas were acquired, including a statuette of a woman holding a mirror; two archaic reliefs, one representing two men fighting, and the other a woman and a youth with a rooster; and a beautiful Melian relief dating from the fifth century B.C. representing Phrixus carried by the ram over the sea. Other acquisitions were some finely preserved glass vessels, pieces of bone decorated with reliefs, a Mycenaean gem, and a

gold ornament dating from the sixth century B.C. *Ibid.* pp. 50-52 (3 figs.), E. R. discusses the porphyry head mentioned above. It is 57.40 cm. high, the height of the head alone being 33 cm. It is perfectly preserved except the tip of the nose and a few slight breaks in the hair. It is a fine piece of

sculpture, evidently the portrait of a general, and the writer suggests that it may represent Aelius Verus, whom Hadrian intended for his successor. He also discusses the archaistic Athena head, which is of white marble, 12.50 cm. high, and beautifully modelled. *Ibid.* pp. 93-99 (4 figs.), E. R. publishes an early Attic grave stele acquired in 1911. It is the largest of its kind known, and when complete must have been more than 15 feet high. The monument consisted of three members, a rectangular base, a tall slab decorated with sculpture, and a finial consisting of a flat portion with a



FIGURE 7.—ATTIC STELE IN NEW YORK.

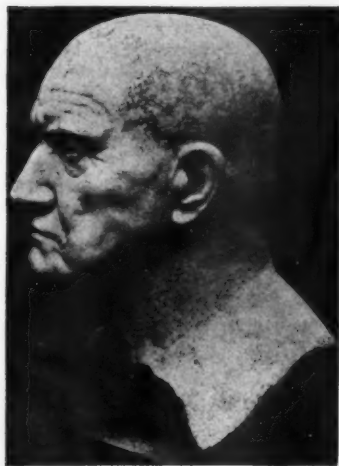


FIGURE 8.—ROMAN PORTRAIT BUST IN NEW YORK.

painted design of palmettes and scrolls, above which was carved a seated lion or sphinx. On the main slab (Fig. 7) stands a nude youth facing to the right, holding a pomegranate in his left hand and having an aryballus attached to his left wrist. The right arm and almost all of the torso are missing. Beside him stands a small draped female figure, the head of which

is in Berlin. On the base was an inscription of which the beginning of three lines is preserved. The parts of the monument which still remain are in an almost perfect state of preservation and retain many traces of paint. The stele is to be dated 550-525 B.C. *Ibid.* pp. 93, 101-102 (2 figs.). E. R. also describes a remarkable Roman portrait head (Fig. 8) acquired in 1912. It has suffered no damage whatsoever. The hair was apparently indicated by paint. The portrait has not been identified, but it represents a contemporary of Julius Caesar or Augustus.

Acquisition of Graeco-Buddhistic Sculptures by the Metropolitan Museum.—In *B. Metr. Mus.* VIII, 1913, pp. 133-137 (2 figs.), J. B. discusses briefly Graeco-Buddhistic sculpture in connection with thirty-three reliefs from Peshawar (ancient Gandhara) recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum. Most of them are carved in blue slate, but a few are of soapstone and a few of stucco. There are six heads of Buddha; the head of a woman; a seated and four standing Bodhisattvas; a seated figure with body turned at the waist; a torso of a woman with a drum; a large right hand of Buddha with fingers webbed; two panels representing tritons, and a third with six standing marine deities, at the left of whom is a modified Corinthian column; three Buddhas in meditation; two Buddhas seated under arches; two Brahmins; a Buddha worshipped by four adorers; the worship of the Bodhisattva; a seated female figure and two Amazon guards separated by a Corinthian column; three small panels with the head of a man in low relief; and a large upright panel with superimposed compartments, one containing single figures and the other groups of two.

Egyptian Furniture and Musical Instruments.—In *B. Metr. Mus.* VIII, 1913, pp. 72-79 (11 figs.), C. L. R. describes several pieces of Egyptian furniture acquired by the Metropolitan Museum in 1912. These are a couch frame dating from about 3400 B.C., which was too short to lie on and was perhaps used as a bier; two low stools; two folding stools, one with the leather seat preserved; and a chair with the back made of upright slats, the seat originally of linen string interwoven, and the legs in imitation of lion's legs, dating from about 1500 B.C. There were also acquired two small musical instruments of the harp family, one with four and the other with five strings dating from about 1600 B.C., and a Coptic lute.

EARLY CHRISTIAN, BYZANTINE, MEDIAEVAL, AND RENAISSANCE ART

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

CYPRUS.—**The Tomb of Leodegarius de Nabanalis at Famagusta.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIV, 1912, pp. 312-317 (fig.), G. JEFFERY announces the discovery of the tomb of Leodegarius de Nabanalis, bishop of Famagusta and Tortosa. The incised slab which covered the tomb is similar to other fourteenth century tombstones, and in fairly good condition.

The Franciscan Church at Famagusta.—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIV, 1912, pp. 301-313 (plan; 2 figs.), G. JEFFERY describes his recent efforts to protect what remains of the Franciscan church at Famagusta, Cyprus. He also gives a plan of the church, and publishes eight epitaphs from the floor.

POLTAVA. — A Byzantine and Persian Treasure. — In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1912, pp. 385-387, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE describes briefly on the authority of Baron de Baye the remarkable Byzantine and Persian treasure found by two small boys on the steppes near the village of Molaja Peresch-tina, Government of Poltava (see *A.J.A.* XVII, pp. 141 f.). The oldest object was a piece of Sassanian plate with the portrait of Sapor II, dating from the fourth century. There was also a silver amphora, gilded, of the seventh or eighth century; a large silver plate, of the sixth or seventh century, with the monogram of Christ, alpha and omega, and a Latin inscription stating that it had been cast from pieces of earlier plate; parts of two necklaces made of coins of Heraclius; pieces of a sword with gold scabbard; bracelets with incrustated decoration; a large gold pitcher; eleven gold cups with decoration in relief, one of them also having carnelian and other stones inlaid; ten similar silver cups; a large gold spoon with incrustated decoration. The objects of gold were more than 400 in number. The treasure is now in St. Petersburg.

ITALY

ASSISI. — Unedited Frescoes of Simone Martini. — The figures of saints decorating the windows of the Cappella S. Martino in the lower church of S. Francesco at Assisi have escaped the notice of students. They are published by G. CRISTOFANI in *L'Arte*, XVI, 1913, pp. 131-135.

CITTA DI CATELLO. — Discovery of Frescoes. — In a locality called Morra, near the town of Citta di Catello, two frescoes have recently been discovered in the church of S. Crescentino, forming part of a series depicting the Passion. They are clearly attributable to Signorelli. (*Rass. d'Arte*, October, 1912, p. I.)

FERMO. — New Paintings in the Church of S. Agostino. — Recent discoveries in the church of S. Agostino at Fermo include frescoes representing scenes in the life of the Virgin, a number of figures of Saints and Madonnas, and an interesting triptych representing the "Madonna of Pity," with Saints. All the paintings belong to the Quattrocento, but the triptych still betrays the tradition of Byzantine painting. (*Rass. d'Arte*, October, 1912, p. I.)

GENOA. — A Painting by Brueghel the Elder. — A painting in private possession in Genoa represents a "Village Feast." It is published in *Rass. d'Arte*, XII, 1912, pp. 187-188, by C. ASTOLFI, who assigns it on internal evidence to Peter Brueghel the Elder.

MILAN. — Three English Alabasters. — Three English alabasters are published by R. PAPINI in *Rass. d'Arte*, XII, 1912, pp. 160-161. The first is a fragment in the Castello Sforzesco representing the Betrayal; the second a triptych (Betrayal, Crucifixion, Deposition) in the Bagatti-Valsecchi collection; the third a triptych-box with the head of John the Baptist, a half-figure of Christ, and symbols. They all belong to the English group of alabaster reliefs of the fifteenth century.

NARNI. — Discovery of Frescoes. — In a monastery of Monte S. Croce near Narni, recent explorations have brought to light, besides the Crucifixion discovered in 1911, two large compositions of the Nativity and Adoration of the Magi, which belong to the eleventh century. Another fresco of later

date represents a series of saints. (*Rass. d' Arte*, October, 1912, p. II, and May, 1913, p. I.)

PERUGIA.—**New Frescoes.**—In a niche to the right of the apse of S. Francesco a Montone frescoes have been discovered dating from the middle and latter half of the fifteenth century. At the back of the niche is a Madonna with Saints, and near this are other frescoes representing saints dated 1446 and 1447. (*Rass. d' Arte*, February, 1913, p. I.)

ROME.—**A Sarcophagus from the Via Tiburtina.**—A little more than 6 km. from the city, on the left side of the road, there has been found a marble sarcophagus 2.15 m. long, 0.90 m. high, and 0.97 m. wide. A medallion on the front contains busts of a man and wife, finished except for the heads, which were evidently left to be completed at a later time. The cover represents the story of Jonah, and beneath the medallion is a scene from rural life. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Scav.* IX, 1912, pp. 230 ff.)

Frescoes by Fra Angelico.—Alterations to the chapel of Nicholas V at Rome have brought to light fourteen figures painted on a gold background, which form part of the original decoration of the chapel by Fra Angelico. The style of these figures is clearly that of the earlier master and not of Benozzo Gozzoli. (*Rass. d' Arte*, March, 1913, p. II.)

A Portion of Giovanni Bellini's Pesaro Altar-piece.—The Coronation of the Virgin, by Giovanni Bellini in S. Francesco in Pesaro, has at the top of its frame a square moulding for a smaller picture, now filled with a "St. Jerome doing Penance" of the seventeenth century. The original, which once filled this space, is the Pietà of the Vatican Gallery, which now bears the name of Bartolomeo Montagna. Measurements and style make the ascription clear, and in *Burl. Mag.* XXII, 1913, pp. 260-269, G. FRIZZONI publishes a restored photograph showing the original appearance of the altar-piece, and makes a plea for its actual recomposition.

Frescoes in S. Maria Maggiore.—The removal of a false vault in the ceiling of the chapel of S. Michele and S. Pietro *ad Vincula* in S. Maria Maggiore, has brought to light the figures in fresco of the four Evangelists, which are published by G. GALASSI in *L' Arte*, XVI, 1913, pp. 107-109. The style is that of a follower of Piero dei Franceschi; Galassi rejects the attribution of the frescoes to Benozzo Gozzoli, defended by G. BASTORTI in an article in *Boll. Arte*, VII, 1913, pp. 76-78.

S. DONNINO A MAIANO.—**The Pieve.**—A description of the church at S. Donnino a Maiano is published by M. SALMI in *Boll. Arte*, VII, 1913, pp. 116-124. It is remarkable for the peculiar decoration in brickwork of the apse, which the writer assigns to the end of the eleventh century, a number of frescoes of the Aretine school of the Quattrocento, and a curious polychrome Madonna in wood of the same period.

TESTANA.—**A Curious Bas-relief.**—The accompanying illustration (Fig. 9) represents a detail of a relief preserved in the little church of Testana near Genoa. The subjects entire are the Crucifixion, the Descent from the Cross, the Deposition, and the Resurrection (?). The date of the work seems to be ca. 1500, and the style un-Italian, having more affinities with the sculpture of Flanders. The piece is discussed by A. LUXORO in *Boll. Arte*, VII, 1913, pp. 191-194.

VELLETRI.—**A New Gentile da Fabriano.**—The Madonna and Child reproduced in Figure 10 is preserved in the church of S. Apollonia at



FIGURE 9.—RELIEF OF TESTANA.

Velletri, and was originally in SS. Cosma e Damiano at Rome. It was recognized as a work of Gentile by LIONELLO VENTURI, who publishes it in *Boll. Arte*, VII, 1913, pp. 73-75. Gentile came to Rome shortly after 1425, and the picture must therefore date between that time and his death in 1427.

SPAIN

SALAMANCA.—An Altar-piece by Bermejo. — An altar-piece in the old cathedral at Salamanca is attributed to Bermejo by V. von LOGA in *Burl. Mag.* XXII, 1913, pp. 315-316. The writer makes the attribution on the basis of resemblances to the "Virgin of the Saw," and the St. Michael at Tous near Alcira. His discussion includes a critique of the attributions hitherto attempted in the *oeuvre* of this painter.

FRANCE

LISIEUX.—A New Painter of the Roman School. — In *Boll. Arte*, VII, 1913, pp. 107-111, U. GNOLI publishes a Madonna and Saints in the museum of Lisieux (Calvados) signed by a certain Antonio de Calvis. It was brought from a Roman monastery, and the painter is evidently of the Roman school. It is assigned by Gnoli to the atelier of Antoniazzo Romano. Another work of his may be found in the museum of Lyons, a copy of Giotto's famous Navicella. The signature, which is the same as that of the picture at Lisieux save for the name of the artist (Perugino!), is false.



FIGURE 10. — MADONNA BY GENTILE DA FABRIANO AT VELLETRI.

G. GALASSI, in his article on the newly discovered frescoes of S. Maria Maggiore (p. 462), believes that the painter is a follower of Melozzo rather than Antoniazio, and ascribes to him the frescoes of the Oratory of S. Giovanni Evangelista at Tivoli. He also doubts his authorship of the picture at Lyons.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS.—*Frankish Antiquities.*—In *B. Mus. Bruz.* XII, 1913, pp. 22–23 (4 figs.), A. L. reports the acquisition by the Brussels museum of three Frankish brooches, two of gold and one of bronze, inlaid with glass, from Overbouldere in Flanders; and a Frankish ring from Vesqueville inscribed *utere felix* followed by the monogram of Christ.

GERMANY

SIENESE PAINTINGS IN GERMAN COLLECTIONS.—In *Rass. d'Arte*, XII, 1912, pp. 162–164, P. SCHUBRING describes two unpublished panels of an altar-piece by Giovanni di Paolo in the museum of Muenster. They represent respectively the Birth of St. John Baptist and St. John before Herod. Another panel is in a private collection in Rome, and represents the Annunciation to Zacharias. In the same article three Sienese pictures in the Schmietsgen Museum at Cologne are reproduced: a St. John Evangelist by Giovanni di Paolo; a Risen Christ by Vecchietta; and an Allegory of the Madonna and Eve, by a follower of Ambrogio Lorenzetti.

BERLIN.—*Acquisitions of the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum.*—To the collection in the Kaiser-Friedrich Museum, Berlin, there have recently been added: two Hispano-Moresque capitals of the end of the tenth century, and a Moorish double window from Murcia (XIV century) (*Ber. Kunsts.* XXXIV, 1912–13, cols. 17–22); a painting representing St. Christopher, by Adam Elsheimer (*ibid.* cols. 125–217); and a Portrait of a Lady by Filippo Lippi (described by W. BODE in *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* 1913, pp. 97–98).

Sienese Miniatures of the Fourteenth Century.—In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXIV, 1912–13, cols. 105–114, WEIGELT publishes a number of miniatures which originally belonged to a Latin manuscript illustrated by some Sienese master of the early Trecento. The painter shows the effect of the teaching of Simone Martini and Tegliacci. Venturi has already ascribed four small pictures to him, of which the most important is a Coronation of the Virgin in the Carrand collection in the Bargello. Weigelt adds to his *oeuvre* a small Madonna in the Louvre.

HEIDELBERG.—*Fifteenth Century Miniatures of the Witz School.*—In *Mh. f. Kunstw.* VI, 1913, pp. 18–26, H. BRANDT publishes the miniatures of a manuscript in the University Library at Heidelberg (Cod. Pal. Germ. 322). The text is Otto von Passau's *24 Alten oder der goldene Thron*, and the codex is dated 1457. The miniatures represent St. John writing Revelation on Patmos, the twenty-four elders, etc., and betray their affinity with the atelier of Conrad Witz.

POSEN.—*Italian Pictures in the Raczyński Collection.*—The Italian paintings in the Raczyński collection at Posen are discussed by G. CAGNOLA, in *Rass. d'Arte*, XIII, 1913, pp. 1–4. The most important are: a Virgin with Sts. Christopher and George, by Ambrogio da Fossano; a Christ

blessing by Filippo Mazzola; a portrait-group by Sofonisba Anguissola; a Madonna by a Flemish painter, but based on the composition of Cesare da Sesto's adaptation of the St. Anne, Virgin and Child in the Louvre; a Madonna with Donor and Family of the school of Titian; and a Miracle of S. Domenico by Bernardo Daddi.

GREAT BRITAIN

CASSONE PANELS IN ENGLISH COLLECTIONS.—P. SCHUBRING continues his account of the cassone panels in England in *Burl. Mag.* XXII, 1913, pp. 196-202, 326-331. The collection of the Earl of Crawford contains two complete cassoni, with the paintings on the inside of the lid, representing husband and wife, a feature rarely preserved. Other lid paintings of the same character are found on chests of the Somers collection in Eastnor Castle, Herefordshire. The Crawford chests came from the Frescobaldi palace in Florence. The outside paintings are mythological stories by an artist of the Bicci school, who also painted a cassone front belonging to Conte Carlo Cinughi of Siena. A second pair of cassoni in the Crawford collection, representing the Story of the Rape of the Sabines, is dated 1465 by the arms which it bears of the Davanzati and Redditi families, who formed a matrimonial alliance in that year. Two fine panels in Eastnor Castle represent a history of the quarrel and reconciliation by the Pope of two brothers, which Schubring suggests may be connected with the reconciliation of the Medici and Albizzi by Eugenius IV in 1433.

LONDON.—**An Early Christian Bronze Statuette.**—In *Byz. Zeit.* XXII, 1913, pp. 143-146, O. M. DALTON publishes a bronze statuette of the British Museum, said to have come from Asia Minor. It represents a *literator* seated on a fald-stool, holding an open book in his right hand, evidently an author in the act of composing his work. Its nearest parallel is a porphyry statue in the museum at Cairo. The base bears an inscription in characters of Carolingian date: †PETRVS, but the date is rather the fifth or sixth century.

A Madonna by Antonello da Messina.—In the collection of Mr. Robert Benson in London there is a Madonna by Antonello da Messina which has hitherto been attributed to Marcello Fogolina. In *Gaz. B.-A.* IX, 1913, pp. 189-203, B. BERENSON points out that the Madonna shows obvious affinities with the Virgin of Antonello's Annunciation in the Syracuse museum, and with the woman carrying a child in the St. Sebastian by the same master in Dresden. By comparison with these and other works he dates the painting ca. 1475-6. The writer also shows the untenability of Toesca's attribution of the picture to Antonello's son Jacopo, and adds some notes on two pictures of a "Spanish-Sicilian" school, one in the National Gallery, representing the Madonna crowned by angels, the other a St. Rosalia in the Walters collection in Baltimore.

The Signature of the "Negro Archer."—In *Burl. Mag.* XXIII, 1913, pp. 36-37, D. S. MACCOLL announces that the recent cleaning of the signature of the "Negro Archer" in the Wallace collection, hitherto accepted as a Rembrandt, has brought to light a portion of the real painter's name, which he has not been able to read satisfactorily, but it is certainly not the name of Rembrandt. The style points to a pupil like Flinck or Heerschop, and it is possible that the letters are the last syllable of the latter artist's name.

OLD SARUM.—Excavations in 1911. — In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIV, 1912, pp. 52-65 (4 pls.; 2 plans), W. HAWLEY reports upon the excavations at the Castle of Old Sarum in 1911. No important walls were discovered, but many details of the castle were learned and several pieces of glazed mediaeval pottery found.

UNITED STATES

CAMBRIDGE.—A Painting by Ambrogio Lorenzetti. — In *L'Arte*, XVI, 1913, pp. 206-207, J. H. EDGELL publishes a triangular panel, evidently a pinnacle of an altar-piece, now in the Fogg Museum of Harvard University, which he attributes on internal evidence to Ambrogio Lorenzetti.

ENGLEWOOD.—A Standard from Foligno. — In *Rass. d'Arte*, XII, 1912, pp. 170-171, F. M. PERKINS publishes a standard representing the Madonna of Pity from the palace at Foligno. It is now in the Platt collection, Englewood, New Jersey.

NEW YORK.—Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum. — The Metropolitan Museum has recently acquired: Four Saints by Correggio (*B. Metr. Mus.* VIII, 1913, pp. 26-28); a wooden statue of St. John Evangelist, English, fourteenth century (*ibid.* pp. 34-35); a number of examples of stained glass (*ibid.* pp. 46-50); a triptych by Adriaen Isenbrant (*ibid.* pp. 67-68); an allegorical sketch for a ceiling by Tiepolo (*ibid.* p. 70); the Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes by Tintoretto (*ibid.* pp. 100-101); and an Adoration of the Kings by Hieronymus Bosch (*ibid.* pp. 130-133).

A Bust of the Infant St. John. — A bust of the infant St. John in the collection of Mr. George Blumenthal, in New York, is published in *L'Arte*, XVI, 1913, pp. 165-166, by F. M. PERKINS, who assigns it to Antonio Rossellino.

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

BAHAMAS.—Lucayan Artifacts. — In *Am. Anthropol.* N. S. XV, 1913, pp. 1-7 (6 figs.), THEODORE DE BOOY treats of Lucayan artifacts from the Bahamas, objects found by the G. G. Heye expedition of 1912, in the interests of the Heye Museum, New York City. These include a wooden paddle from Mores Island (cf. the paddle figured in the Rum Cay petroglyphs); a *duho*, or wooden stool, from a small, open cave at Spring Point on Acklins Island; a fractured ceremonial celt from Mariguana Island, which may be reckoned "among the best examples of prehistoric stonework from the Bahamas." The low relief figure on the celt is seated.

BRAZIL.—An Expedition up the Araguay River. — In *Z. Ethn.* XLIV, 1912, pp. 36-59 (31 figs.), W. KISSENBERG gives an account of an expedition up the Araguay River in Brazil and describes the appearance and customs of the aborigines. *Ibid.* pp. 130-174 (20 figs.) MAX SCHMIDT tells of travels in Matto Grosso in 1910.

MEXICO.—Miscellaneous Discoveries. — In *Bol. Mus. Nac. de Arqueol.* II, 1912-13, pp. 139-140 (7 pls.), P. HENNING has some brief notes on discoveries made in Mexico between December 22, 1912, and January 9, 1913. At Tlahuac, besides a well-preserved *teocalli*, were found a femur

engraved with a figure of Quetzalcoatl, three ceramic *cipactli*, an andesite Chalchihapatzli; at **Zapolitlán** an *ome cituatl*, thirty-four ceramic objects belonging to the Teotihuacan culture; at the hacienda de San Nicolas y Tezontla ceramic objects (images, heads, etc.) of unique type.

PERU. — Machu Picchu. — In *National Geographic Magazine*, XXIV, 1913, pp. 387-573 (245 figs.), under the title 'In the Wonderland of Peru,' HIRAM BINGHAM gives a popular account of the work accomplished by the Peruvian expedition of 1912, under the auspices of Yale University and the National Geographical Society. This was concerned with the archaeology of Machu Picchu, the city of refuge on the mountain-top, the so-called "cradle of the Inca Empire," topographical, archaeological, and anthropological reconnaissances of several regions, including the Cuzco country (vertebrate remains in particular), Vitcos (identification of ancient Inca place-names), Aobamba valley, Choquequirau, highlands of southern Peru (anthropometric measurements of 145 individuals). Professor Bingham believes Machu Picchu to be "the original Tampu Tocco, from which the Incas came when they started on that migration which led them to conquer Cuzco and to establish the Inca Empire."

Ruins of Tiahuanaco. — In *Mitt. d. k. k. Geogr. Ges. in Wien*, LVI, 1913, pp. 226-236, 267-297 (13 pls.; 10 figs.), JULIUS NESTLER treats of the ruins of Tiahuanaco, both on the basis of his own recent investigations and with reference to the literature of the subject. According to the author, a stone plate discovered by him is really, as the ornamentation, etc., indicates, "a fragment of a second great gateway, with a frieze similar to that of the famous 'sun-door,'" the most remarkable of the monuments of Tiahuanaco. Dr. Nestler also discovered a statue with symbolic carvings. Interesting are the discoveries (the most interesting and important is a stone plate with relief figure) at Taraco, on Lake Titicaca, near Tiahuanaco. The author discusses at some length Alcobaça's account, concluding that the latter did not know the ruins from personal observation. He holds to his opinions expressed in 1908 and 1904 as to the age of the culture of Tiahuanaco, — "one of the oldest cultures on the globe," "a culture more significant for the totality of human culture than that of Troy," etc.

Ruins of Moche. — In *Journal de la Société des Américanistes de Paris*, N. S. X, 1913, pp. 95-117 (3 pls.; 20 figs.), MAX UHLE gives the results of investigations of the ruins of Moche ("Huaca del Sol," "Huaca de la Luna," etc.), representing pre-Incan and pre-Tiahuanacan culture, or "proto-Chimu," as he terms it. Black Chimu vessels, Incaic vessels, jugs, bearded dolls, clay and gold objects, ornamented vessels of various sorts, textiles, polychrome vessels, etc., are described and figured. Some vessels similar to those of Tiahuanaco also occur. The polychrome pottery period seems to have been followed by at least three other periods.

An Archaeological Journey. — In *Z. Ethn.* XLIV, 1912, pp. 201-242 (35 figs.), E. SELER gives an account of an archaeological journey in Peru and in Central America, incidentally discussing the chronology of the monuments and pottery of Tiahuanaco, on Lake Titicaca, in relation to those of the rest of Peru. The level of the lake was formerly 34.37 m. higher than now, and these ruins at the higher level antedate by a long period the Inca dynasty, just as the Tiahuanaco civilization has been proved by Uhle to have come first in many parts of the coast regions. Such rectangularly

polygonal walls as those at Cuzco, where the stones are so exactly fitted that a penknife blade cannot be inserted between them, usually attributed to the Incas, must also belong on architectural grounds to a pre-Inca period between those of Tiahuanaco and the Incas when the level of the sea was 16.64 m. higher than now. The fact that the most ancient temples were not oriented in relation to our north and south does not prove, he thinks, that they belong to a time when the earth's axis had a different relation to the ecliptic. Uhle's contention that differences in the vases, which others attribute to local differentiation, are really chronological, Seler thinks unproved as yet. The latter part of the article treats of the pottery and monuments of various places in Central America.